RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 182. BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
13 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
28th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa
4th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
6th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	2 Aug,	12 Aug
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31.10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD.
Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT
makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. JARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Nanabhai Luxuman and others, residents of Parel Village—Regarding the proposed transfer of a Toddy shop to a premises in their locality.

2. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S Sangani, L.C.E.—Regarding his suggestion for the construction of a road at Matunga Maharwada.

3. Letter from Mr. Bhauram Balkrishna.—Suggesting that a provision may be made in the next year's budget for the construction of a building for locating a charitable dispensary at Worli.

4. Letter from Mr. M. B. Settna—Regarding insufficient supply of water on the 4th floor of Solakoti Building, Grant Road.

5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Depressed India Association—Requesting that certain persons evicted from the Municipal quarters at Valpakhadi may be allowed to reoccupy them.

6. Letter from Mr. Patel Ismail Moosa and others, Milk Merchants—Complaining about the increased rates of water supplied to Milch cattle stables.

7. Letter from Mr. Subrati Hussain, Butcher—Regarding the closing of his mutton shop at Sussex Road.

8. Letter from Mr. C. B. Carr—Regarding nuisance caused by newsboys beggars, etc, at the Tramway shelter at Bori Bunder.

9. Letter from Messrs. E. B. Ghaswala and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Bharucha.—Regarding nuisance caused by the occupants of a chawl in the vicinity of their client's premises in the Fort.

10. Letter from Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, President, Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home for Indian Women.—Applying for financial help in aid of the Rescue Home conducted by the Council.

11. Letter from Mr. Ganesh Govind Gokhale Ganpatiwalla and others.—Regarding charges levied by the Municipality for displaying advertisements.

12. Letter from Mr. Kekhusroo Dosabhai Gordhan—Regarding houses of ill fame existing on Foras Road.

13. Letter from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee and Co., Solicitors—Regarding the proposed set back of Zaoba's Ram Mandir property to widen the passage leading to Zaoba's Oart.

14. Letter from Mr. Dinker Chintaman Joshi and others—Complaining about want of conveniences, such as roads, lights, etc., near their properties at Portuguese Church Lane, Dadar.

15. Letter from Mr. Bakrishna Anant Mahiskar and others.—Objecting to their children mingling with the children of the Depressed classes in Municipal Primary Schools at Mahim.

16. Letter from Messrs. Khambata and Company, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. S. K. Shroff—Regarding the rent of their client's stall at the Crawford Market.

17. Letter from Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his client Bai Pirojbai, widow of the late Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Dadyburjor—Regarding assessment charges in respect of his client's premises in Northbrook Street.

18. Letter from Mr. H. L. Prudhomme—Regarding the issue of a ticket by the Tramways Company from Mazagon to Jacob Circle via Two Tanks when cars did not run to Jacob Circle from Two Tanks.

19—20. Letters from Mr. Chunilal G. Rangwalla—(19) Inviting attention to the obstruction caused by certain shops proposed to be constructed in Banjan Street and (20) Suggesting demolition of certain buildings in the city which cause obstruction to public traffic.

21. Letter from Mr. Ramrao Narayen Pandurang.—Regarding the levy of wheel-tax in respect of a bullock conveyance owned by him.

22. Letter from Bai Gawoobai—Complaining about the leaky condition of a nahni over her room in the premises occupied by her at 1st Bhoiwada.

23. Letter from Mr. Moghlaji Rajanna—Regarding the permission granted to his father for slaughtering animals at the slaughter house at ncon.

24. Letter from Messrs. Vithalraj Valabhram and Keshavram Valabhram—Suggesting the widening of Hasali Tank Road.

25. Letter from Miss Mary W. Misquita—Requesting that her father's goods which have been distrained for non-payment of Municipal taxes may be returned to her.

26. Letter from Mr. Chhotalal B. Shah—Regarding insanitary conditions prevailing in Cinema Theatres.

27. Letter from Bai Dewoobai wife of Mr. Anantrao Ganpatrao—Regarding the assessment charges in respect of her property at Parel Village.

28. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Noormahomed Mojawalla—Regarding the condition of a footpath in Shaikh Memon Street.

29. Letter from Mr. D. G. Winchurkar and others—Regarding the proposed transfer of a liquor shop to their premises in Fergusson Road.

30. Letter from Mr. Gulammahomed Shahmahomed.—Complaining about infringement of certain conditions by the Municipality in connection with his purchase of the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

31. Requesting sanction to the continuance of the existing acting arrangement during the extended period of leave of Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer.

32. Forwarding for information a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer during the two years ended 31st December 1925.

33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 240 to meet the payment of the Corporation's contribution towards the library of the Depressed India Association.

34. Requesting sanction to the Senior Supervisor in the Conservancy Branch being paid a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per month during the period he acted as Conservancy Assistant when the latter was on leave.

35. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,500 to meet Messrs. Wright & Co.'s claim on account of increase in the tariff rates during the period of their contract for the supply of medicines, etc.

36. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

37. Recommending the Coporation to rescind their resolution expressing opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by Municipal Departments or contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world.

38. Recommending sanction to the revised grade of Medical Assistants in the Health Department having retrospective effect from 1st December 1924.

39—40. Recommending approval to the acceptance of arrangements proposed by (39) Mr. T. P. Lopez in connection with the acquisition by the Municipality of his property required in connection with the proposed road between Dadar and Matunga and (40) Mr. Jaffer Cassam Moosa constituted Attorney to H. H. the Aga Khan in connection with the acquisition by the Municipality of a property at Homji Street.

41. Giving sanction, subject to the Corporation's sanction to the Schedule of Establishment of the Health Department being varied so as to admit of a temporary post of a Head Supervisor being created for a period of six months.

42. Recommending sanction to a retired sweeper Mucadam in the Arthur Road Hospital being granted a gratuity of Rs. 137-15-0 in addition to the Municipal Share of his Provident Fund.

43. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,544 being made to meet the cost of certain staff in the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

44. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 4,200 to meet certain establishment charges of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

45. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the writing off of the book value of certain articles of stores.

46. Recommending sanction to a former sweeper in the Arthur Road Hospital being granted a gratuity of Rs. 116-12-0 in addition to the Municipal share of his Provident Fund Account.

47. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 977-0-4 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the payment of the Municipal Solicitors' Bill for certain service rendered by them.

48. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

School Committee's Letters—

49. Reporting as to the location of Municipal schools in a building at Lower Parel where there are Liquor and Toddy Shops.

50. Forwarding six-monthly report of the progress of the Boy Scouts movement in the Municipal schools.

51. Requesting sanction to a plot of land at Mahim being granted free for the construction of a School from the donation of Rs. 1 lakh offered by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

52. Submitting a report regarding the condition of School buildings in F. and G. Wards where compulsion has been introduced.

53. Reporting on a complaint from a school teacher regarding his dismissal from the Committee's service.

Letters from the Commissioner—

54. Requesting sanction to the purchase of a piece of Government land at Worli.

55. Requesting sanction to certain expenses incurred in improving Zaoba's Oart being declared improvement expenses and to their being recovered from the parties mentioned.

56. Requesting sanction to certain allowances paid to two Honorary Lecturers at the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College being styled as honorarium.

57. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Muncherjee Byramjee regarding the occupation of his premises at Lamington Road by the League of Venereal Diseases.

58. Reporting on a complaint about number plates on houses in E Ward.

59. (a) Regarding the question of draining Mogul Lane in G Ward and (b) Letter from Mr. Vinayak Narayen Date on the same subject.

60. Regarding the question of improving the condition of a portion of Tulsi Pipe Line between Dadar Road and Dadar Overbridge.

61. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity to a retired employee in the Conservancy Department.

62. Regarding the question of naming Sion Road near the King's Circle Police Station, Matunga.

63. Regarding the question of putting up swings at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

64. Requesting that the Corporation may declare that the establishment of new private markets shall be permitted in Thakurdwar.

65. Reporting on a proposal to change the name of 3rd Parsiwada Street in D Ward to "Wilson Street" and requesting sanction to the street being named as above.

66. Reporting on the condition of Shepherd Road.

67. Reporting as to the average working number of sweepers, scavengers and scavenging carts in F and G Wards.

68. Reporting as to the advisability of removing the present D Ward stable located at the junction of Kamathipura 7th Street and Sukjaji Street, to some other convenient place in D Ward.

69. Requesting sanction to a special compensation being granted to the widow and children of the late Dr. N. V. Dhavle, Medical Officer in charge, Turner Dispensary for Tuberculosis.

70. Reporting on an application for granting a plot of land free at Dadar for opening a branch of People's Free Reading Room and Library.

71. Reporting on a proposal for watering the cocoanut and toddy trees in the acquired wadis in Mahim Ward.

72. Forwarding Analytical and Bacterjological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.

73. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

74. Regarding the proposed construction of sanitary conveniences close to Panalal Terraces at Grant Road.

75. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food etc. destroyed by the Market Department.

76. Reporting as to the necessity of covering over the open water channels on De Lisle Road.

77. Regarding the sale of a strip of land at Dadar Kumbharwada.

78. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

79. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1926.

80. Requesting sanction to a site opposite the Bank of India Buildings being allotted for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

81. Requesting sanction to a retired Halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch being granted a gratuity of Rs. 129-8-0.

82. Requesting sanction to the permission applied for by the Tramways Company for an extension of the aerial mains in the Matunga area being granted.

83. Regarding the question of the appointment of a public analyst under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

84. Reporting on the feasibility of providing sub-ways in the principal squares of the City for the safety of pedestrians.

85. Regarding the question of removing a urinal close to the Null Bazar, Municipal School building.

86. Regarding the question of fares on Tramway extensions constructed since 1905.

87. Requesting sanction to a cattle trough at Erskine Road, Null Bazar, being permanently removed.

88. Forwarding copies of joint opinion of Counsel as revised on the interpretation of Section 80A of the Municipal Act.

89. Requesting sanction to the exchange of certain land with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in connection with the re-modelling of the Churchgate Railway Station.

90. Reporting on the question of the nuisance caused by a buffalo stable at Grant Road to the residents of buildings in the vicinity.

91. Submitting a report on the recent outbreak of the Guinea-worm disease in the City.

92. Reporting on the question of allowing the Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College to act as University Examiner.

93. Regarding the question of passing receipts on the spot for the goods seized by the Encroalhment Officer.

94. Regarding the laying of telephone cables in the compound of the Arthur Crawford Market.

95. Regarding the question of diverting a water main affected by the Grant Road Terminal Scheme

Government Letters—

96. Regarding the question of the revision of the system of giving grants-in-aid to private primary schools, Bombay.

97. Regarding the question of revising and republishing the registers of children in F and G Wards in Bombay City, liable for compulsory education.

98. Forwarding for the opinion of the Corporation draft rules framed under Section 19 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

99. Regarding the question of the appointment of Presidency Magistrate for trial of Municipal cases.

100. Regarding the proposed amendment of the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

101. Regarding the erection of a statue to the late Mr. B. G. Tilak on the Chowpati Sands.

102. Forwarding a Press Note regarding the reduction in the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate Chawls.

103. Letter from the Chairman, National Baby Week, (Bombay Branch)—Forwarding report of the National Baby Week Bombay.

104. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding report of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee and an appeal for funds issued by the Committee.

105. Letter from Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—Resigning his seat on the Drainage Committee.

106. Telegram from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—Regarding her absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

107. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors takes place in March 1927.

Notice of Motions:—

108—110. From Mr. S. K. Bole—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as (108) to abolish the election of members on the Corporation by co-option and to make the seats available for Election in F and G Wards and (109) to make the constitution of the Schools Committee representative of all interests as in the Mofussil Municipalities and Local Boards and (110) For obtaining a report as to the total cost incurred by the Municipality in obtaining the opinion of Municipal Solicitors and Counsel on various subjects in the years 1920, 1924 and 1925.

111. From Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For requesting the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee to submit to the Corporation a revised draft of the Rules for the appointment of Municipal Officers.

112. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For obtaining certain particulars about meetings of the Board of government of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

113. From Mr. B. G. Horniman, seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Umar Sobani.

114. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit.

115. From Dr. M. N. Bulsara—For obtaining a report as to the circumstances under which a license to open a mutton shop at Khetwadi 7th Lane was granted.

116. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Corporation to appoint its own licensing committee for giving or refusing licenses to the public.

117.118. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—(117) For obtaining a report from the Sanitary Measures Committee as to the means of minimizing overcrowding in Municipal Labourers' Chawls and (118) For requesting the Establishments Committee to revise the rules for the guidance of the outdoor staff of the Health Department.

119. From Mr. B. G. Horniman—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the number of schools located in buildings belonging to members of the Committee.

120. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of dividing the houses in the City into two classes viz. sound and suspected to be unsound and keeping the latter under strict supervision.

121. From Mr. J. B. Baman Behram—For obtaining certain particulars about the collapse of a building in Pitha Street, Fort.

122. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For obtaining certain particulars as to collapse of houses in Bombay.

123—124. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report as to (123) whether the new asphalted roads in the City are in any way injurious to public health and (124) the advisability of introducing a system of inter-departmental transfers of Sub-Engineers and/or Assistant Engineers in the Municipality.

125. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for bringing the whole of the superior staff of the several engineering departments on one cadre.

126. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Sanitary Measures Committee as to the feasibility of constructing an underground public convenience near the Chowpatty Foreshore.

127. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting Government to inform the Corporation whether the Development Directorate chawls now vacant can be made available for people of the lower middle classes.

128 From Dr. D. Moses—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of paving Khand Bazar Road and a portion of Samuel Street with sett-stones.

129. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For amending the Municipal Act so that wherever the words "with the sanction or approval of the Corporation" and "with the sanction or approval of the Standing Committee" occur in the Municipal Act they shall always mean the previous sanction of these bodies.

130. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. Pothan Joseph—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of Municipal chawls at Valpakhadi.

131—133. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(131) For expressing opinion that no Municipal Schools should be located in unsafe and insanitary premises or in buildings occupied by women of questionable character (132) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether any steps have been taken to clear the insanitary surroundings of Municipal schools and (133) For obtaining from the Schools Committee certain particulars about the number, condition and location of Municipal schools.

134. From Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of providing temporary residences on a certain plot of land in the Fort, for people dishoused by the Hornby Road—Ballard Pier Scheme.

135—136. From Dr. Accacio G Viegas—(135) For requesting the Commissioner to submit quarterly statements showing the expenditure incurred by him on works for which the Corporation have sanctioned grants of Rs. 10,000 and more and (136) For obtaining a report from the Standing Committee as to the financial condition of the Corporation.

137—138. From Dr. M. N. Balsara—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to (137) The road side open channel drains in Dockyard Road and D'Lima Street and (138) the desirability of replacing Aladin Lamps by Electric ones in Nesbit Road.

139. From Dr. R. M. Mistry—For obtaining a report as to the age at which Government servants in ministerial appointments have compulsorily to retire.

140. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to take action for removing persons of suspicious character from the footpaths at Clive Road, Dana Bunder, etc.

141. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the rough and uneven condition of a footpath on the Cruickshank Road.

142. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For amending the Municipal Act so as to extend the Municipal franchise to tenants paying Rs. 5 per month as rent.

143. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For inviting the Schools Committee's attention to a decline in the number of pupils attending the Municipal Urdu Schools.

144—149. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(144) For obtaining a report as to the advisability of placing benches along the specially laid Tramway Tracks between Lalbaug and Dadar (145) For requesting the Tramways Company to include in their next programme of constructing Tramway Stands, Stands at Lalbaug, Bhendy Bazar and Pydhoni. (146) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of certain tanks on Sayani Road and (147) For obtaining a report as to when a portion of the reclaimed Naigaum Tank would be made available for recreation purposes (148) For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for providing a public park near Soparibaug Road and (14 For requesting the Commissioner to widen a portion of Elphinstone Road.

150. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For inviting the attention of the Collector of Bombay to the extension of time to a Foreign liquor shop at Dadar.

151—154. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(151) For obtaining a report as to whether under the Building Bye-laws water closets are permitted to be constructed just over the washing places and washing places over residential rooms; (152) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the continuous chokes of sewers in Bhoiwadi Cross Road and Soparibaug Road; (153) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to certain milch cattle stables in undrained areas in Golanji Hill and Sewri Cross Road and (154) For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals to so amend the water supply bye-laws as to allow the use of bib-taps in all premises, etc.

155. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For requesting the Commissioner to reduce the rate of water charged to milch cattle stables from one Rupee to six annas.

156. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of exempting from certain penalties occupiers of a building of which completion certificate has not been obtained by the owner thereof.

157. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the recommendations of the Jury held at the inquest held in connection with collapse of a house in Pitha Street and for requesting him to place before the Corporation suitable amendments of the Municipal Act so as to conform with the recommendations of the Jury.

158. From Mr. Noormahomed M. Chinoy—For expressing opinion that the temporary erection of booths by Mahomedans during the first ten days of Moharrum for religious ceremonies should be allowed free.

159. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite their report regarding the question of the renewal of the agreement by the Telephone Company with the Corporation in respect of way leave rental.

160. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps he proposes to take to safeguard against catastrophes of house collapses.

161. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For appointing Mr. D. G. Dalvi to be a member of the Committee regarding University Reform.

162. Report of the Representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committees regarding the draft representation to Government in connection with the appointment of the Excise Advisory Committee and enlargement of their functions and powers.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

163. Regarding the question of allowing a general consulting practice to Dr. P. T. Patel, Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

164. Regarding the proposals for maintaining the open space around the Framji Cowasji Institute as a garden without a compound.

165. Regarding the feasibility of turning into a recreation ground the present Municipal open land at Stable Street, Byculla.

166. Regarding the question of the laying out of the surplus of the Babula Tank area as a recreation ground.

167. Regarding the draft rules for the regulation of the constitution of Special Committees and the conduct of business at their meetings, etc.

168. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

By order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1926.

27056

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TYPIST and DESPATCH CLERK for the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality. Apply stating experience and Vernaculars known to the undersigned before 5th proximo. Pay according to qualifications.

C. P. SHAH,
President,
Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality.
27040

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

26995

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS 1927.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE NEXT ADMISSION and Praveshika examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927. Those who desire to appear as private candidates must send in their application forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1926.

26937

WANTED.

1. Office.—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay.—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.
3. QUALIFICATIONS required. — (a) Must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any Indian University or have passed the final examination of any recognised College of Engineering in India; or

   (b) Must have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e.g., King's College, London; Coopers' Hill College, the Crystal Palace School of Engineering; or

   (c) Must have qualified for the Associate Membership of the Institutes of Civil Engineers United Kingdom; and (ii) held charge of important works for not less than five years as District Engineer and produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory; and (ii) produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. TERMS—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made. — CHAIRMAN, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted.—31st August, 1926.

NOTE:—All application from intending candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope adressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. None need apply, who does not hold the qualifications stated in clause 3 above on the date of application.

ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA,
Chairman, District Board, Gaya.

27041

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ISLAM JYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1926, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the business as per Circular posted to the Members.

R. M. SOMJI,
K. A. RAHIM,
Jt. Hon. Genl. Secretaries.

27060

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned have been appointed Agents for THE GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

The public are also hereby informed that the undersigned are not the Agents for THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., from the 16th July, 1926.

KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1926.

27057

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that Mr. W.G. LELY becomes a partner in our firm from 1st August, 1926.

WALLACE & CO.

Bombay 30th July, 1926.

27061

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 150 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

Rs. 3 per share on 83,990 Shares of Rs. 10 each (Rs. 50 paid-up.)

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 2nd August to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 17th July, 1926, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th July to 31st July, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1926.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS on the West side of Parel Road, between Dhabi Street and 1st Cooper Street, are available for building purposes, and will be let on 999 years' leases.

The areas of these plots vary from 159 square yards to 570 square yards.

Several offers have been already received intending applicants should apply for particulars to the undersigned before 10th August, 1926.

J. T. BURGE,
F.S.I.,
Estate Agent.

27019

NOTICE.

WANTED one ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, 15 SUPERVISORS, (including 1 SUPERVISOR for URDU schools and 1 LADY SUPERVISOR for Girls' Schools) and 13 CLERKS, including one ACCOUNTANT, for the Office of the School Board, District Local Board, Dharwar. Candidates qualified under Rule 51 of the Rules under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, only need apply, within two months from the date of this notice. For particulars apply to the Administrative Officer, School Board, D. L. B. Dharwar.

(Sd.) S. K. HOSMANI,
Chairman, School Board,
D. L. B. Dharwar

School Board Office,
Dharwar, 1st July, 1926.

27062

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th of July from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — GRADUATE in SCIENCE (Physics-Chemistry). Apply HEAD MASTER, High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R3570

WANTED A TEACHER in Marathi, graduate with teaching experience preferred. See immediately the Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji School.
A R3575

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3556

WANTED—AGENCIES of Big Spg. and Wvg. Mills to sell Cloths and Yarns, for a up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3559

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SPINNING and CARDING MASTER for the Sree Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Madura. Those with high technical and general qualifications and experience will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to the MANAGER.
A R3555

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—For an up-country Cotton Mill one MANAGER, one SPINNING MASTER and one WEAVING MASTER. Apply stating terms and qualifications, etc., to Box No. 1768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3568

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurance business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27021

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

P. SHIVELLOT & CO. transact business for clients doing forward and ready business of Cotton, Gold, Silver, Govt. Papers and other Securities, up-country clients are given advice. Apply to 267, Hornby Road, Gajdar House, Fort, Bombay.
T R3560

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE. Established since 1906. Well-known for first-rate training, excellent results. Special Classes for L. C. C. and other Higher Accountancy Examinations. Pitman's Shorthand & Typewriting (Touch System) under experts by our two months' special course. For terms and prospectus apply to PRINCIPALS, No. 485, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
M. R 3574

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Touch Typewriting at Greatly Reduced Fees. Join to-day. Success Guaranteed. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3571

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC," if not, price refunded, 1st Class Rs. 4, Ordinary Rs. 3/. FACE POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agents: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

FINANCIAL.

MINERALS.—WANTED a CAPITALIST to work Mica and Graphite in Zamindary lands. Graphite extends 10 miles. Climate is healthy. Profit per cent. to Per cent. guaranteed. Apply to MANAGER, Mining Camp, Narasimhile Post, via Yellamanchelli, Vizagapatam District.
R R3569

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., of the Royal Exchange Building, London, I hereby give notice that as from the 16th day of July, 1926, the Agency and Power of Attorney, held by Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., of 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., has been TERMINATED and revoked from which date all business of THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be conducted by me on its behalf until further notice.

For convenience Agents and clients are hereby notified that they may send to Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., all premia and other sums which may be due now to THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., on Policies and/or Cover Notes and/or Protection Notes which may have been issued prior to the 16th July, 1926.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1926.

GUY ROBINSON,
The constituted Attorney of
The Union Assurance Society, Ltd.
Yusuf Building, Church gate Street, Fort.

27048

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE DIAMOND MILLS."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Official Liquidator of "The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the mill premises at DeLisle Road, the immoveable properties along with the buildings and the machinery lying therein.

The land admeasures about 23,961 square yards of foras and leasehold tenure land and is situate on the west side of DeLisle Road, under Collector's different numbers.

The machinery consists of engines, boilers, about 34,552 spindles, about 738 looms, tools, electric installations, implements, plants, accessories, humidifiers, etc., etc.

(LOT NO. 2):—All that piece of land admeasuring about 556 square yards together with the old and dilapidated chawl standing thereon situate at DeLisle Road (forming part of a larger area admeasuring about 1,137 square yards) and bearing Collectors old Nos. 82, 666/67, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732, 740, New No. 1/11981, New Survey No. 1/2704, Cadastral New Survey No. 74, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2251 (2), Street No. 300 B and bounded on the North, West and South by the property of the Diamond Mills on the East by the newly erected chawl of Abdeally Kaderbhoy, Esufaly Kaderbhoy and Taheralli Mahomedally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned and for details of the machinery apply to the Official Liquidator at his office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES AHMEDNAGAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by pubic Auction on THURSDAY the 5th August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at unclaimed goods Warehouse, G. I. P. Rly., Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton:—

28 Bales Ahmednagar Cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.).
SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KIHIM, TALUKA ALIBAUG.

Under instructions from K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Moreshwar Ganpatrao Jayakar (Insolvent), and in pursuance of the order dated the 8th day of June, 1926, of the High Court of Judicature in Insolvency No. 1265 of 1925 made in the matter of the abovenamed Insolvent and with the concurrence of the Mortgagee, Mr. Sunderrao Vinayak Senjit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Insolvent Moreshwar Ganpatrao Jayakar in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kihim, Taluka Alibaug, District Colaba, in the Registration Sub-District of Alibaug, bearing Revision Survey No. 244, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 10 gunthas and assessment whereof is Rupees 2 per annum and is bounded on the East and South by a road and on the North and West by the land of Amina Akbar Haidari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the Mortgagee Mr. Sunderrao Vinayak Senjit at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Household and Office Furniture, Safes, Dhoties, Piece-goods, Insolvent's One Lot Scantlings, Casing Papers, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulamhoussin Bundealli traded as Gulamhoussein B. Shivji (Insolvent):—

One lot Scantlings, 2 small Daroowood beams, casing papers, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

4 Broken Cisterns, 2 Lavatory Basins and Sink.

By the order of Messrs. Rolli Bros.:—

A big lot of dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE TWO PREPARATIONS, NAMELY, "ROYAL TONIC PILLS" AND "SLATER'S FEVERODYNE" AND THEIR FORMULAES.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Govindji Damoder (Insolvent), and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. M. B. Rushi of Malad (sale dated 7-1-25), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title, and interest of the said Insolvent in the two preparations, namely, "Royal Tonic Pills" and "Slater's Feverodyne" and their formulaes.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX THOUSAND FUNNY FEET
SIX THOUSAND HEARTY LAUGHS
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
"NEVER SAY DIE"
A rib tickling joy ride.
Live, Love and Laugh.
(Six Reels)
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NEVER WEAKEN"
The greatest Comedy howl ever attempted in a film.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Patrons please note change of time.
YOU'LL DIE LAUGHING
at this ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-night LAST WEEK To-night
KRISHNA CINEMA
Presents
Krishna Film Co's Production
"WOOING NIGHTINGALE"
Beautiful Story & Beautiful
STAGE DANCE
MISS BUBEE
will perform beautiful dance with pleasant Song
DON'T MISS IT. SEE IT TO-DAY.
NEXT WEEK MADAN KALA SHARDA PICTURE

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Daily. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Sir RIDER HAGGARD'S well-known novel remade
'SHE' with BETTY BLYTHE
Romance re-enacted for Twentieth Century eyes to see!
Also a ROARING COMEDY
Coming NEXT WEEK
WILLIAM FOX presents:—
"QUEEN of SHEBA"
featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

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DAILY & SUNDAY
Simla Agents:
Messrs. RADHA KISHON Bros.
THE MALL
will deliver copies at your Residence.
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 31.

A fall of 17 to 21 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on favourable weather reports. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 2 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—A small reaction has taken place on slightly more favourable crop condition. We, however, advise purchases on further declines.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 30th instant, as under:—"Market declined on weather improving".

In response to a moderate decline reported from the other side, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for July-August Broach at Rs. 348|- and as a result of steady bear operations by Marwari Shroffs the rate gave way to Rs. 346 1|2. At this stage, a slight activity crept in due to moderate general buying, thereby causing the rate to improve by a rupee or so, and the Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 347 1|2. New crop April-May Broach, on the other hand, after having opened at Rs. 327 1|2 advanced at the outset by half a rupee, but gradually gave way on Bazaar operators' selling to Rs. 327|- finally closing at Rs. 327 1|2. At the cotton market, Sewree, the rate opened at Rs. 328|- and going down to Rs. 327 1|4 on Jobbers selling closed steady at Rs. 328 1|4 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-Jan. opened at Rs. 316|- and fluctuating within a comparatively narrow range closed at Rs. 316|-. Offices were moderate buyers and shroffs were sellers in this contract. F. G. Bengal for Dec.-Jan. was quoted at Rs. 265 1|2.

For Ready Cotton, the demand yesterday continued as brisk as the previous day and stocks are rapidly depleting.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 31.

Fully Good Broach April-May	328¼
Fully Good Broach July-August	348¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	267½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	316¼

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Ready New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75 .....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	240/45 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	325/35 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M. G	345/55 .....
Broach F G M G	315/20 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65 .....
Muthia F G M G	240/45 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	365/70 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/20 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	340/45 .....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	385/95 .....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G.	310/315 .....
Kalagin F.G. M G	....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31.

Jute:—Albion 475, Alliance 477/8-75, Anglo-India 370, Auckland 246, Barnagore 170, Bally 180, Birla 8, Belvedere 490, Budge-Budge 446, Caledonian 495, Chapdani 160, Clive 35/6, Crai 4/4, Cheviot 257, Dalhousie 380, Delta 490, Empire 51/6, Fort Gloster 785, Fort William 276, Gondalpara 865, Gourepore 690, Hukumchand 10/2, Hooghly 73, Howrah 38/2, India 180, Kamarhatty 580, Kanknarrah 465, Kelvin 850, Khardah 410, Kinnison 970. Lansdowne 270, Lawrence 600, Lothian 411, Naihati 445, National 28/2, New Central 560, Northbrook 51/8, Nudea 44, Orient 224, Presidency 7/7, Reliance 63, Soorah 27/8, Standard 410, Union 540, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/14, Jute 57/12.

Cotton:—Dunbar 133.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgur 16/8, Raneegunge 32.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/10, I I Steel 7, Marshalls 4/6, Madon Theatres 3/4, Imperial Bank 1620, Imperial Conty. 415, B I Corp. 4/4.

Remarks:—Jutes quiet but steady.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 31

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,91,218	2,96,321
Central India ..		3,78,871	3,44,878
Barsi and Nagar ..	168	2,23,212	2,07,914
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,200
Berar		4,77 354	5,70,923
Central Provinces ..		2,46,504	2,57,980
Total Oomras ..	168	16,91,260	17,76,216
Dholera		2,82,109	3,14,480
N.W Provinces ..		1,29,648	1,32,447
Rajputana		1.12.244	81,008
Sind-Punjab ..	133	2,94,060	3,64,393
Broach		3,12,475	4.86.663
Coompta & Dharwar	628	1,50,490	2,05,863
Westerns-Northerns	150	104,382	1129,34
Cocoanada		2,984	17,66
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	964	63.375	34.691
Persian		4.659	5,663
American		17,267	9,649
Egyptian and African	389	79,072	65,015
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	298	3,645	3,513
Total	2,460	32,47,860	35,94,321

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 29th July This year	Last year
Europe	110	5,32,927	6,76,590
Japan & China ..	4,673	17,74,972	19,65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,199	21,577
Up-country by Rail.		100,082	15,99;
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		15.368	33,269
Total ..	4,783	24,47,448	27,12,329

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 31.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th July, 1926:—

Cotton	2,460 bales.
Wheat	11,400 cwts.
Linseed	2,225 cwts.
Rape, etc.	36 cwts.
Gingellyseed	621 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,231 cwts.
Castorseed	1,427 cwts.
Rice	45,441 cwts.
Myrabollams	207 cwts.
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	4,555 cwts.
Gram	16 cwts.
Juwar	456 cwts.
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2,083 cwts.
Coal	965 tons.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports—Yesterday's 8,000 bales, To-day's 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain—Yesterday's 6,000 bales, To-day's nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent—Yesterday's 13,000 bales, To-day's nil.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October	17.55 —.07
January	17.24 — .05
Middling Spot	18.57 — 06

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 31.

Demand Bills	485.68. —.07

New York, July 31. Closing Prices.

October	17.68
December	17.65
January	17.70
March	17.90

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed today.

Tele. Transfers	1/5 31/32
Bar Gold	£4/4/11½
Bar Silver Spot	29 3/8 Quiet

COPPER.

Bombay, July 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0 0 0
Copper German	¾	59 0 0
Copper German	1	60 12 0
Copper German	1¼	60 12 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	56 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D	1|5 29|32
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A	1|6 3|16
Bank's buying T T	1|5 15|16
Bank's buying D D	1|5 31|32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1414
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1512
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1497
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	150 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	196 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols	4.86 3/16
London—Paris Frcs	201.50
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.12
London—Brussels Frcs	191.00
London—Rome Liras	151.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange market quiet—steady.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1400
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	150 3/4
Shanghai	196 1/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 31.

T T Berlin on London	20 42
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10 3/8 +¼
T T Brussels on London	193.50 +3.75
T T Madrid on London	31.72 +.07
T T Milan on London	150.75 +.07
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	203.00 +4.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, July 31.

3 Months	4 9|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 31.

Total Bullion £152,100,000.
Public Deposits £9,700,000.
Other Deposits £105,500,000.
Government Securities £34,900,000.
Other Securities £68,500,000.
Notes and Gold £29,900,000.
The Bank Reserve is 25.91 per cent. of the Liabilities.

London, July 31.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 per cent. unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-11/32 per cent. unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5¼ per cent. unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5¾ per cent. unchanged.

London Produce Markets are closed to-day and will remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3rd.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 31.

Sovereigns Ready	13/7/9
Sovereigns Forward	13/7/9
National Bank Bar Gold	21|10|6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21/8/6
Bar gold forward Rs.	21/8/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21/7/3
Bar silver ready Rs.	66/8
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs.	66/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	66/8

London, July 30.

Bar gold ready s.	84/11½
Silver ready, d.	29/7
Silver forward. d.	29/7

TONE OF SILVER:—

Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Decline will be maintained.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 31.

Silver—Business small. Market quiet.

Spot—Last price 29-7/16. To-day's price 29-3/8.

Forward—Last price 29-7/16, To-day's price 29-3/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	¾	58 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 12 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 1.

KHADI.	Per lb.	0 12 9
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91-92	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaljamardan	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5803:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

GOLD.

Bombay, July 31.

Ready:—21/8/6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/8/6, highest 21/8/9, at 6 p.m. 21/8/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/2/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 31.

Ready:—66/8/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 66/9/0, highest 66/9/3, at 6 p.m. 66/9/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 66/9/0, highest 66/9/3, at 6 p.m. 66/9/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 66/5/0, highest 66/5/3, at 6 p.m. 66/5/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Sravan Vaida:—Opening 0/14/0.

Vaida:—Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 31.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|14

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/5.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 108|15

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 38/1.

Tone of Market steady.

London, July 31.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 30th July 1926

Description. Spot prices 29-7-26.	2-27-26
Bengals F.G.	289
S. Punjab F.G.	285
Rajputana F.G.	289
Broach F.G.	352
Saw-Gd. Dharwar	362
P. American F.G.	362
Kadi. Viramgam F.G.	342
Dholleras F.G	337
Kalagin F.G.	342
Oomra Fine	340
C. P. No. 1 Fine	365
C. P. No. 2 Fine	355
Khandesh F.G.	307
Muttia F.G.	292

Futures. Settlements Rates.	29-7-26	22-7-26.	24-7-26
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals Dec-Jan. ..	267		260
Broach July-Aug. ..	348		343
Do. April-May ..	330		324
Oomra F. July ..	318		310
Southerns G. Aug/Sept. ..			324

Receipts from 22nd to 29th. July.

	1926. Bales.	1925. Bales.
Bengals	1892	1410
Oomras	6281	5760
Dholleras	1758	884
Broach	287	137
Southerns	8345	17129
Persians	21	165
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	7	..
E. Africans	1734	1197
Other sorts	..	..
Total	20325	26682

Exports from 22nd to 29th July.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	Nil
Continent	12125
China	5361
Japan	40343
Coast Ports	60
Total ..	57889

Afloat in Harbour	
Europe	4218
China, Japan and Coast Ports	11150
Total ..	15368

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th July.

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
3245200	3587030	3257891	3590251	3399650

Exports from 1st Sept. to 29th July.

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
United Kingdom	48767	67000	148631
Continent ..	482710	599911	927020
China	377344	345240	238958
Japan	1397628	1620557	1254425
Coast Ports ..	23199	21577	51161
U. S. A.	1450	9679	..
		1922-23	1921-22
		127650)	608610
		691013)	
		374752	385441
		168909I	1363139
		49690	46999
Total		2331098	2663964 2620195
		2932196	2404189

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1925 to 29th July 1926. 1,00,982 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1925, to 29th July 1926 6,79,526 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th July 1926. 4,91,102.

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 31.

Vita, Dame, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1.

Zayani, Miryless, Busreh.
Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.

LOADING.

July 31.

Steamer Sikh for Java.
Steamer Risaldar for Java.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, July 31.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

BPS Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.
3 Takhiya, 3800, Africa, 4/8, S M and Co.
4 Vigo 3243, Hull, 4/8, J. Finlay & Co.
5 Tourcoing, 3589, Colombo, 2/8, Grahams Tdg. Co.
6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
7 City of Mandalay, 4511, Karachi, 6/8, K Nixon and Co.
10 Khandalla 3289, Durban, 18/8, M M & Co.
14 Pilsna 4829, Trieste 1/8, L T & M Italiana.
15 Masula, 4454, NF, NF, M M and Co.
16 San Fco. Zavier, 152. NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bamora, 1878, Busrah, 4/8, M M and Co.
8 Sigrun, 3180, Karachi 1/8, Scindia S N Co.
9 Gange 1933 Genoa 3/8 L Triestino & M I S N Cos.
10/11 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 6/8, O S Kaisha.
14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, 3/8, M M and Co.
15 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 1|8, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 4/8, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Gayana, 3191, NF, NF, M M and Co.
F Skuld, 649, Bangkok, 3/8, F F Campbell and Co.
L/M Cranefield, 3213, NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Joypore, 3209, Japan, 10/8, M M and Co.
P Zayani 2627 Busrah 31/7, H S Shushtary & Co.
Q Padma 298 M. Coast N.F. Bombay Steamship.

THE WILSON COLLEGE PROFESSOR'S DEATH

LATE PROF. RENWICK.

The death of Professor Adam Dickson Renwick of Wilson College, took place suddenly on Thursday afternoon as the result of an attack of Malignant Malarja. He was in College on Monday, and took his classes as usual. On Tuesday he was suffering from fever, but serious consequences were not anticipated till Thursday, when he became much worse, and his death took place in the course of the afternoon.

Mr. Renwick joined the staff of Wilson College two years ago after a distinguished career in Glasgow University, in which he took the degrees of M.A. and B.Sc. He distinguished himself specially in the subject of Physics, and at the time of his appointment to Bombay he held a research scholarship in his University and was engaged in research work relating to Colour Vision. These researches he continued to carry in Bombay. During his two years in the Wilson College he won the respect and esteem of his colleagues and students by his gifts as a student and a teacher and by his high personal character. A large number of students and friends were present at the funeral on Friday morning to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. A service was conducted at the House by the Rev. John McKenzie, and the Committal Service was conducted by the Rev. A. R. R. Reid.

Mr. Renwick was the only son of the Rev. Adam Renwick, Cairns Church, Motherwell, Scotland. He was married only last year, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his widow and parents.

Consequent on the Madras Legislative Council removing the ban on women from contesting elections, Mrs. Kamala Chattopadhyaya, wife of the Poet Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, has announced her candidature to the local Council from South Canara. It is believed she stands on the Congress ticket.—F.P.I.

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P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

POLICE LEAD EVIDENCE

CORONER PUZZLED

UMER SOBANI INQUEST

The Coroner's Court was again overcrowded on Sunday afternoon when the inquest touching the death of Mr. Omar Sobani was resumed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner. Only a limited number of people were admitted in the Court, while the others were made to stand outside as the room was guarded by a posse of police constables specially summoned for the purpose. Later, the students of the Grant Medical College were admitted in the Court-room.

MAJOR VAJIFDAR EXAMINED.

Major S. S. Vajifdar was the first witness examined.

Coroner: You are the senior physician, J. J. Hospital?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Can you tell me if opium occurs spontaneously in human body?

A.: The habit of taking opium habitually leads to deposition of fats of the body as a rule and the fact that the Police Surgeon found excessive fat is compatible with the history that alcohol leads to deposition of fat in some of the visceras of the body.

Q.: As a layman would I be justified in saying that discovery of 15 grains of opium shows that it is a case of suicide or homicide?

A.: Homicide is not much possible as opium has got a very bitter taste, but it can be and it is generally used for suicide.

Q.: What is the minimum fatal dose of opium?

A.: About five grains.

Q.: As a rule how much time would opium take to take effect?

A.: Between six to 12 hours on an average in case of a fatal dose and it would show its effects from between half an hour and one hour.

Mr. Desai, who appeared on behalf of Mr Osman Sobani, then cross-examined the witness.

Q.: Before serving in the J. J. Hospital where were you?

A.: I was a consulting physician to the Army during the war since 1914 onwards.

Q.: How many opium poisoning cases have you treated?

A.: I cannot recollect it, but I get cases even now, and I am giving instructions to my assistants.

Q.: But when did you treat a case personally?

A.: In 1920.

Q.: Are you prepared to dogmatise if opium is found in a body that it is necessarily suicide?

A.: I am not in a position to do so.

Q.: If 15 grains of opium had entered Mr. Sobani's body after 10-30 p.m., when would the symptoms be visible?

A.: I cannot say in this particular case.

Q.: But can you say approximately?

A.: I cannot. It is not possible for me.

Q.: There are three stages in a case of opium-poisoning and the first stage is excitement, no?

A.: It is so.

Q.: When would the excitement be visible supposing the opium was mixed with half a peg of whisky or brandy?

A.: Within 15 minutes or one hour.

Q.: And if there is food in the stomach?

A.: I would not like to dogmatise like that.

Q.: When would the stage of stupor begin on an average?

A.: Any time between half an hour and an hour.

Q.: And the third stage?

A.: Shortly before death.

Q.: Do you think with 15 grains of opium in the body the three stages of poisoning may not be there?

A.: The first may not necessarily be there, but the second and the third must be visible.

Q.: In the second and third stages the pupils are contracted and the face is pale and the lower jaw contracts. Is that true?

A.: Yes.

Q.: So far as crude opium is concerned there is a smell?

A.: Yes.

Q.: And it is not odious?

A.: No.

Q.: And the smell of the opium when it is taken, is in the breath?

A.: As a rule it is.

Q.: If somebody is in the same bed with the poisoned man, would he notice the symptoms?

A.: Not necessarily.

Q.: But if a person has his head on the arm of the deceased for five hours?

A.: The person may not observe any symptoms.

Q.: But would the person not smell the opium?

A.: Not necessarily unless the person takes his nose very near the patient's mouth.

Q.: If qualified doctors see the dead body of a man who has really died of opium after half an hour or an hour after his death would they see any symptoms?

A.: Not necessarily.

Q.: Is there no particular symptom?

A.: No characteristic symptom is visible on the body.

Q.: But can a doctor who performs the post-mortem examination find that the death is due to opium-poisoning?

A.: He may suspect.

Q.: If 15 grains of bazaar opium administered in a peg of whisky or brandy, would the person drinking it taste it?

A.: He must necessarily have a bitter taste of it.

AN EXPERIMENT IN COURT.

Mr. Desai at this stage produced two bottles, in one of which 15 grains of opium was dissolved in 2 ounces of brandy while in another an equal quantity of opium was dissolved in 2 ounces of whisky; and asked witness whether he could make it out.

Witness suggested that brandy and whisky should be brought from his hospital and an experiment of dissolution performed in open Court.

Mr. Desai agreeing, the experiment was performed in the Court.

Q.: Would the man who takes 15 grains of opium in whisky or brandy, know that the bitter taste is that of opium?

A.: He may know that it is opium only if he is familiar with opium.

The Coroner at this stage said that theory after theory was coming on, but there was no help. He did not exactly know what he was? There was a new theory coming every day, but they had arrived at nothing definite. It was something like gambling theories of Satta Bazaar. It was all speculation.

Mr. Desai said that they were all speculating at the moment.

Q.: There are some liquors, which have bitter tastes?

A.: Yes, there are some slightly bitter.

Q.: But that bitter taste is different from the bitter taste of opium?

A. Yes.

Mr. Vellani who appeared for Mrs Sobani then cross-examined the witness.

Q.: Whisky is not bitter?

A.: No.

Q.: Neither is brandy?

A.: No.

Q.: Is it possible where morphin had penetrated the liver and tissues of the stomach, for opium to penetrate in the stomach after the post-mortem?

A.: No.

Mr. Desai requested that the mixture prepared by Major Vajifdar be placed as an exhibit.

Major Vajifdar in reply to the Coroner's question stated that if a man with opium in his stomach went to sleep, all the symptoms would merge in sleep.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER RECALLED.

Mr. N. J. Vajifdar, the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, was further examined.

He stated in reply to a question of the Coroner that if opium had been inserted in the viscera after the post-mortem examination, he would have detected the fraud. If opium had been subsequently inserted in the bottle, it would be impossible for it to be found in the tissues uniformly as he found it in the case.

Q.: How much morphia Indian opium contains?

A.: Often less than 5 per cent. and seldom over 9 per cent.

Q.: In how many cases of homicidal poisoning did you detect opium-poisoning?

A.: That is hardly once a year. On an average such cases are one in fifty according to my experience. During the last five years there were only two such cases out of 340. Opium is very rarely used for homicidal purposes.

Q.: Why did you not get any smell while examining this particular case?

A.: One does not necessarily get that smell in all cases.

Q.: Does opium occur spontaneously in human bodies?

A.: No. It can grow in the imagination of an insane man.

Q.: Can you tell me when the symptoms of opium commence ordinarily?

A.: At an average in half an hour if the opium is taken in liquid form and one hour if it is solid. In one case it took more than one hour although the man had taken 45 grains of opium

Mr. Vellani: Could the contents of the stomach which you said were semi-solid, be described as liquid?

A.: No. It is grumous fluid.

The Coroner asked Mr. V. A. Desai whether he had any talk with a member of the jury. Mr. Desai said he had no talk but except that he took cigarette from him. The Coroner warned that no one should have any talk with the jury.

A Juror: What is the maximum quantity of whisky or brandy required to make 15 grains of opium tasteless?

A.: I cannot say that.

Mr. Albert Raymond, a Director of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., residing at Malabar Hill, was then examined by Mr. B. T. Desai.

He said he was temporarily in charge of all the business of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

Did you see Mr. Omar Sobani on Monday?

A.: I saw him on the day previous to his death. He came to me to put a business transaction through. He made an appointment with me to see a mill. He brought me a list of machinery of a mill which he wanted to sell. I told him that I would consider the point. He gave me his address and asked me to write to him. If the transaction had been put through, he might have got about Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Rao Bahadur Sabaji Rao Savant then examined the witness.

Q.: What time did Mr. Omar Sobani come to you?

A.: At about 6 p.m.

Q.: How long would this transaction have taken to complete?

A.: A fortnight or not less than a week. And the payment of money would have been within a fortnight at the earliest.

Q.: Whom does the Jivraj Balon Mills belong to, do you know?

A.: I forget it.

At this stage the Coroner wanted to know from Mr. Balubhai Desai as to what his position was regarding further cross-examination of Mrs. Sobani.

Mr. Balubhai handed over to the Coroner a document addressed to Mrs. Sobani and written by Dr. Masina. After perusing it, the Coroner inquired how the letter came to Mr. Desai's hands, Mr. Desai said that it would be explained in due course. The Coroner then again asked Mr. Desai if he wanted to cross-examine Mrs. Sobani. Mr. Balubhai said that he did. The Coroner said that cross-examination could be held only by an adverse party. He then read the law which corroborated his statement. Mr. Balubhai then consented that it was not cross-examination, but he wanted to put some questions to Mrs. Sobani in the same way in which he had examined the doctors.

The Coroner then asked the Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., to call his witnesses.

Mr. Gopal Vishwanath Patwardhan, the Court clerk of B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., was then examined. He produced a ledger book of the Company, in which were the entries of Mr. Omar Sobani's electric connections. The payments of electric-supply in 1925 by the deceased were not regular. In 1925, eight notices for payment were issued on him; and as the deceased did not pay his supply was cut off in December, 1925. The supply was restored. Four notices were issued in 1926 and the electric-supply was cut off on 21st June, 1926. It was restored again and Rs. 109 were now due. When the supply was cut off in 1925 and 1926 the amounts due were Rs. 109 on each occasion.

The ledger was then put in as an exhibit.

The inquest was then adjourned to Tuesday at 3 p.m.

MINERS' CONFERENCE DECISION.

BISHOPS' PROPOSALS SENT FOR VOTE.

COMPROMISE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 31.

At the miners' conference there was an animated discussion on the arbitration proposal in the bishop's memorandum, some declaring that it's adoption would betoken weakening.

There was some very frank criticism on the leaders' suggestion of a compromise on wages, while defending the existing hours at all costs, some delegates describing this as a "surrender policy."

Eventually the conference decided by large majority to send the bishops' proposals to the districts for vote with a recommendation that they be adopted.

It was announced that altogether 6,100 men, excluding safety men, were working in the whole of the coalfields.

It is pointed out that even if the bishops' proposals become the official basis of negotiations, there is no likelihood of immediate discussion on them as Mr. Baldwin has already refused the subsidy necessary to make the proposals possible. The delegates today contemplated that the struggle would extend to the end of September.—Reuters.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

LONDON, July 30.

The House of Commons by 230 votes to 84 passed a resolution continuing the emergency regulations for a month.—Reuter.

FINAL MASS IN MEXICO

RUSH OUTSIDE CHURCHES

LONDON, July 30.

Mexico City.—Astonishment crowds are waiting outside the churches for the final mass. It is feared that thousands will not gain admission before the closing of the doors to-night.

The excitement at Puebla terminated in a tragedy. An aged grocer displaced a religious circular from a window and during the ensuing controversy the grocer shot and wounded General Amaehard. The grocer was arrested and was being conveyed to penitentiary when he was shot dead by some unknown persons.—Reuter's Special.

MEXICAN EPISCOPATE'S PROTEST

CROWD ATTACKS OFFICIALS

LONDON, July 31.

Mexico City.—All Catholic churches will close at noon to-day and all priests will withdraw as decreed by the Mexican Episcopate as a protest against the peace order. A cordon of police surround the Mexico City Cathedral. Deportation orders were served on the Papal envoy yesterday evening. Government is closing, sealing and guarding all structures containing the church property which will be handed over to the citizens' committees.

There were some disturbances last night. People surrounding the churches were dispersed by streams of water from firemen's hosepipes. Crowds stoned the Attorney-General and judicial officials while closing the Church annexe. Officials took refuge in a building. The crowd was kept off by whip canes and was finally scattered by firemen.—Reuter.

FRANC

LONDON, July 31.

Te French franc closed at 199 5/8 and the Belgian franc at 192 1/4.—Reuter.

French francs in London opened at 200.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 30.

French francs closed to-day at 201 1/4 and Belgian at 190 1/4.—Reuter.

REPORTS OF EARTHQUAKES

LONDON, July 31.

Reports of earthquake shocks have been received from Brittany, Lower Normandy, Channel Islands and Bournemouth. Disaurbance was chiefly felt at Jersey and St. Helier but there were no serious effects although there was a considerable alarm.—Reuter.

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

B.B. & C.I. RLY. BEAT HINDU GYM.

Saturday was miserable for cricket. Heavy showers at regular intervals throughout the day made a great number of the pitches unplayable and most of the matches were cancelled. The Parsi Gymkhana and Islam Gymkhana did not use their grounds on the Kennedy Sea Face and though the Hindu Gymkhana braved the elements and decided to play their match against the B. B & C. I. Railway, it was a case of cricket under difficulties and neither side could do justice to itself. The Gymkhana batted first and put up a score of 53 runs, 30 of which were contributed by S. M. Dalvi. In reply the railway scored 82 for the fall of 8 wickets and won the match. B. E. Kapadia was top-scorer with 32 and W. E. Lucas remained unbeaten with 20 to his credit. Both the veterans J. S. Warden and M. H. Chandarana bowled well throughout.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S M Dalvi c Godambe b Warden	30
S S Dongre c Godambe b Warden	7
D L Pupala c Godambe b Warden	0
S K Pawaskar c Antia b Vajifdar	0
V S Dongre b Warden	0
J V Dabholkar run out	4
R A Wagle c Warden b Vajifdar	3
S N Belsare b.w Warden	0
V P Mehta not out	1
B R Kagal b Warden	0
M H Chandarana c Vithal b Godambe	2
Extras	6
Total	53

Bowling:—

J. S. Warden, 6 wickets for 29 runs.
H. Vajifdar, 2 wickets for 9 runs.
S. R. Godambe, 1 wicket for 0 run.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

K G Pardeshi c Belsare b M H Chandarana	6
B Kapadia c Pawasker b Belsare	32
H A Mahale c Kagal b M H Chandarana	1
P Vithal c Kagal b M H Chandarana	0
W E Lucas not out	20
J D Antia b M H Chandarana	0
H Vajifdar c Dabholkar b Belsare	2
S R Godambe b M H Chandarana	5
J Havewalla c M H Chandarana b R A Wagle	9
A N J Harrison and J. S. Warden did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wkts.)	82

Bowling:—

M. H. Chandarana, 5 wickets for 29 runs.
S. N. Belsare, 2 wickets for 31 runs.
R. A. Wagle, 1 wicket for 1 run.

BOMBAY GYM. AND CATHEDRAL SCHOOL DRAW.

The Bombay Gymkhana 'B' met the Cathedral High School on their own ground, the match, after many interruptions resulting in a draw. The Gymkhana won the toss and electing to bat, scored 85 runs, Lees and Clayton being the only two to face the school bowling with confidence. Flight, for the school, was at the top of his form, with the leather and captured seven wickets. The school opened slowly and at the end of half an hour the first wicket fell at 11. Then a rot set in and three wickets fell for the addition of only one run. However, thanks to a good partnership between Mr. Hammond and Mr. Mahar which realised 32 runs, the score stood at 49 runs for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Clayton 25, Rollo 2, R Cummings 1, W Cummings 2, Middlecoat 3, Lees 45, Macintosh 3, Warren Smith 0, Johnson 2, Hardcastle (not out) 0, Esterbrook 0, Valsy 0, extra 1, total 85.

Bowling:—

W Flight, 7 wickets for 42, Peerbhoy 2 wickets for 23, N Leontzini 2 wickets for 12.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

N Leontzini 7, Spilling 4, W Kane 1, Peerbhoy 3, W Flight 0, W H Hammond (not out) 8, R Mahar 25, Romer, Abraham, Veevers, Ghattan and Haye (did not bat), extra 1, total (for 6 wickets) 49.

Bowling:—

Hardcastle 4 wickets for 13 runs.

A GODOWN ON FIRE.

100 GALLONS OF METHYLATED SPIRIT DESTROYED.

A fire, which fortunately did not take a serious turn, broke out on Friday evening in the methylated spirit godown belonging to Messrs D. C. Oomrigar and Co. at Broach Street. The building is a one-storeyed structure, the ground floor being used for storing spirits, while the upper storey was occupied by tenants for residential purposes. On receipt of information the Byculla fire brigade with fire escapes an crews immediately went to the spot and found the godown ablaze. To prevent the flames spreading to the other parts of the building two lines were worked to extinguish the fire and ultimately after strenuous efforts of about an hour they succeeded in bringing the fire under control. The cause of fire is due to the spirit vapour coming in contact with naked light. About 100 gallons of spirit were destroyed. The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,500. The owner of the building is Mr. Mulji Haridas. Both the goods and the building are insured.

ATTEMPT ON PRIMO DE RIVERA'S LIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Paris.—A message from Barcelona says an attempt was made to assassinate Primo de Rivera, but the Premier was unhurt and left for Madrid.—Reuter.

SURREY V. AUSTRALIANS.

MATCH ENDS INCONCLUSIVELY.

LONDON, July 30.

The match between Surrey and Australians which began on Wednesday at the Oval, ended inconclusively to-day, the game being abandoned owing to rain. Australians 432 for 9 declared. Surrey 87 for 6.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 30.

Essex vs. Lancashire. Lancashire won by an innings and 153 runs. Lancashire 357 Essex 77 (Iddon four for 23) followed on 129 (Macdonald six for 52).

Notts vs. Hampshire. Match drawn, Hampshire winning on first innings. Hampshire 222 and 271 for five declared (Mead 103 not out) Notts 186 and for no wicket (George Gunn 74 not out Whysall 50 not out).

Northants vs Warwick. Match drawn Northants winning on first innings. Northants 373 and 315 for six declared (Jupp 91 Woolley 69) Warwick 354 and 63 for no ticket.

Kent vs. Middlesex. Kent won by two wickets. Middlesex 72 and 146 (Marriott six for 36) Kent 95 and 125 for eight (Haig six for 54).

Derby vs. Worcester. Derby won by two wickets Worcester 221 and 173 (Morton five for 44) Derby 190 and 208 for eight (Root six for 83).

Somerset vs. Sussex. Match drawn Sussex winning on first innings. Sussex 194 and 122 for four declared Somerset 110 and 161 for nine (Macbryan 58, A. E. Gilligan six for 45).

ENCOURAGING POLO

PRINCE PRESENTS A CUP

LONDON, July 30.

With a view to encouraging the game of polo throughout the Empire the Prince of Wales announces his intention to present a cup for annual competition at Hurlingham open to teams representing the Empire. The first match will be played in the summer of 1927. The Prince lays down the condition that the Hurlingham Club can itself compete annually.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY AT THE RACES

JOCKEY CONGRATULATED

POONA, July 31.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Irwin and Sir Leslie Wilson lunched with the president and members of the Club of Western India and then drove in state to the opening meeting of the Poona summer races where they were greeted with a prolonged acclamation by the sporting crowd present. Lady Irwin gave away the Epsom Cup to the winner, Mr. Barve, Jockey Howell and trainer Hewitt were presented to Their Excellencies who congratulated them on their success.—A. P.

IN GFIELD SCULLS CHAMP IONSHIP

LONDON, July 30.

J. Beresford, Junior has created a new record by winning the Wingfield Sculls Championship on the course from Putney to Mortlake for the seventh successive year on foul from T. Collet.—Reuter's Special

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The final in the Auxilary Force Hockey Tournament for the Rowbotham Cup was played between the Madras Guards and the Bangalore Battalion. There was a big gathering present and before interval each team had scored a goal after the resumption Guards pressed heavily and scored thrice. Shortly after there was a heavy downpour of rain and the match had to be abandoned.—A. P.

TIRED OF FAME

DR. TAGORES' DESIRE FOR OBSCURITY

SIMLA, July 31.

Rr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following message to the Associated Press from Rome: "I left for a while Santiniketan and India to fly from the fierce blaze of world celebrity and seek the shelter of obscurity in Rome, that remote corner of the world, but renown has hounded me even while I am under the aegis of Mussolini that gentle hermit who like myself shuns fame, and whose life and its message are interior. I am seeking the assistance of my friends in Bengal in my untiring efforts to stifle fame which is sucking out my life blood. For this nirvana which I have sought and prayed for during the rest of my days I would gladly give up eternity which destiny has already allotted to my soul—even as I gave up knighthood for which by the way world celebrity had no use."—A. P.

RANGOON MOTOR DACOITY CASE

RANGOON, July 31.

Mr. Justice Duckworth has convicted all accused in the Kemmendine motor dacoity case and sentenced seven to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for dacoity and eight to seven years for receiving stolen property. The jury gave a unanimous verdict. The judge paid a warm tribute to the police.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Session of Jain Svetambara Conference, Madhav Bagh, 1 p.m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 2nd August 1926 at 11.30 a.m. (S.T.)

People's Free Hospital.—A Parsee sympathizer of Bombay has donated Rs. 200 for the benefit of the fund of the above Hospital.

South Indian Association.—The members of the Vani Vilas Sabha, Matunga, will stage "Valli's Wedding" (in Tamil) at Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 8th instant in aid of a Tamil Library.

"Band at Chowpatty Bandstand".—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly Regt A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—Weather permitting.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—A joint meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Congress House, 114, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

ELECTION MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch), a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, contesting the forthcoming Provincial and Legislative elections according to the Congress mandate.

SILVER MARKET WEAK.

"BULLS" RATHER NERVOUS.

DELIVERY ORDER ISSUED.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

BOMBAY, July 31.

As reported in the Special 'Commerce and Finance' review of the "Bombay Chronicle", the exchange rate lowered down yesterday to 1s. 5 7/8d. This had an important effect on the Bullion Markets. Gold advanced 1 to 1½ ans. per tola, being quoted at Rs. 21-8-6 per tola, for ready and 1st settlement; almost the same rate has been maintained to-day.

Delivery orders in the Silver Market for the "Ashad" i.e., first settlement have been issued by the sellers; but the buyers are not quite ready to absorb all the Silver, that has been freely offered. According to our information, the heavy silver offerings have made the "bull" operators rather nervous; news of their weak position spread into the market. Hence, it was easier last evening. While this morning, the market fell heavily.

The Bears were aided by a weaker China Exchange, which was 3/16d. lower than yesterday, the rate quoted being 1s. 10 3/4d. There was good selling by "Bears," and the market went down to a "low" record—the rates being Rs. 66-4 for ready and "Ashad" settlement. The Chokseys disorged their silver, which they bought in London in view of the near approach of the "Ashad" settlement. The rates for 1st, 2nd and 3rd settlements were as follows:—

1st Settlement Rs. 66-4.
2nd Settlement Rs. 66-7.
3rd Settlement Rs. 66-2.

The London market was weak, showing a fall of ½d. China was both a buyer and a seller in London.

The cabled information was as follows:—

"Prices declined more from absence of buyers, than from pressure to sell; decine will be maintained."

Owing to the weak advices from London, the Shroffs here were sellers, making the "Bull" interests "nervous," specially with regard to their taking of "Ashad" delivery.

The market "tone" was easy throughout.

MR. S. S. RANGNEKAR.

APPOINTED HIGH COURT JUDGE

It is now definitely understood that Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, is appointed a Justice of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Rangnekar, it will be recalled, was appointed permanent Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1924 when Mr. Frank Oliveira retired. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at present the Third Presidency Magistrate, will, it is understood, be elevated to the post that will be rendered vacant by Mr. Rangnekar's new appointment.

CABLE ITEMS

The Colonial Office announces that the percentage of rubber exportable at the minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya during three months beginning 1st August will be hundred.

Melbourne.—The Indian army hockey team beat the Victoria in a hockey match by 7 goals to 4.—Reuter.

Israel Zangwill is dead.—Reuter.

BETROTHAL OF BULGARIA KING

LONDON, July 30.

Geneva.—A message from Sofia says the betrothal of King Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna of Italy is considered an accomplished fact, though it has not yet been officially announced.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1926.

JAINS IN CONFERENCE.

The Jains of India have been holding a Conference during the week-end to protest against the atrocious order of Mr. Watson regarding the unconscionable claims of the Palitana Chief. The President of the Special Session has called the occasion a unique one,—an occasion of occasions—because this incident has brought a challenge to the entire Jain community, one of the quietest and most loyal communities in India, either to accept this shocking injustice embodied in Mr. Watson's order, or to exert themselves in definite concrete forms to manifest their resentment, to express their sense of injustice, not merely against the Palitana Princeling, but also against his patrons and abettors, the British Government. Any one who noticed the great gathering in Madhav Bag or listened to the impassioned speeches that characterised the proceedings could not but have noticed the warmth of feeling Mr. Watson, in his ill-judged anxiety to patronise the Palitana Durbar, has aroused in the Jains. The Agent to the Governor-General in the Western India States is not rich in judicial training and temperament. But even he had no right to allow his prejudice against the Jains thoroughly to run away with his sense of propriety and equity in making an award whose very enormity will be its own undoing. Mr. Watson has, of course, offended not merely the Jains. He has insulted the entire Press of India, as the only way to explain his impossible order. We are not concerned, however, for the moment at least, with Mr. Watson's gratuitious and irrelevant insult to the Press, as an excuse for perpetrating a needless and indefensible injury to the centuries' old rights of the Jain community. The point of primary importance to the Jains assembled in Conference is to see that the present injustice is righted, that concrete steps are immediately adopted to secure that end and that precautions and safeguards are adopted to prevent any recurrence of troubles like the present.

Of those two problems, naturally, the first attracts the most considerable attention of the Jains. Resolutions condemning Mr. Watson's award are natural and inevitable; we have no fault to find either with the wording or the speeches accompanying the resolutions. The wonder, if any, rather is that, with such causes of grievance against the supreme Government, the Indian people have nevertheless become dispirited enough to think of nothing else than wordy bombast, which does no harm to any but the speakers themselves. If the Jains of India wish to manifest their sense of grievance against the Palitana Durbar and their abettors like the Hon. Mr. Watson, they must not trust to mere speeches. For our part, we have already advised the Jains, and have no hesitation in repeating the advice to-day, that if they desire a real, radical and lasting solution of this eternal wrangle, they must learn to depend on themselves. Mr. Watson may suggest any imputations he chooses against the integrity and independance of the Press in India and of such leading Indian communities as the Jains, in order to escape the inconvenient situations in which and his likes find themselves. The Jains must read between the lines of the rationale of this extraordinary judgment, particularly the passage dealing with the principles (?) of intervention by the Paramount Power in the disputes between the States of India and the Indian people. It indicates,—brutally, perhaps, but quite clearly—the altered angle of vision of the present administrators of India. They have nothing to do, it seems, on the authority of Mr. Watson, with the question of right and wrong, between the Indian people and the princely autocrats. They are far more concerned with the maintenance of the "prestige",—in the first place of the British Government, and, when that is not affected, of the allies of the British Government. The Jains must realise from the verbiage and prejudice of Mr. Watson's judgment that the long-drawn out agony of a pseudo-legal trial only results in vast sums being wasted on the legal advisers of the parties and that, wiser by the experience already gained, they must now see the futility of having recourse to such semi-judicial tribunals. It is, after all, not a question as to which purse is the longest,—the Thakore of Palitana's, or the Jains'; nor even a question as to whose cupidity is most insatiable,—the Press agitators' (according to Mr. Watson) or their detractors'. The issue simply is: the Palitana Durbar is endeavouring to squeeze the Jains of all India by means of pilgrim taxes on them, which, according to well-established agreements and conventions in this particular case, he has no right to levy, even supposing there was no essential and inherent objection to pilgrim taxes as such. The Durbar have found an unexpected ally in the Agent to the Governor-General in the Western India States. He has mistaken his metier, and misunderstood his duties as a judge in the dispute. It is not enough for the Jains to realise that what has happened has happened because of the peculiar temperament and prejudice of the "judge". What has happened has happened and will happen so long as the Jains permit themselves to be exploited according to the exigencies of the Palitana people. Every time the Palitana Durbar has demanded an increase, the British Government have awarded it to it, though of course the present prodigious award is in a super-extraordinary class by itself. The only reply of the Jains to this egregious award must be a determined refusal to accept it; a firm resolve to forego pilgrimage until this injustice is cancelled. The suggestion in the President's speech about a Commission of Enquiry is an earnest of the reasonableness of the Jain community. The acceptance of this suggestion by the British Government and the Palitana Durbar will ensure an amicable and just settlement. But if this reasonable attitude did not evoke the right response, the President asked his co-religionists not to sit down in abject despair, not to abandon the fight for their rights supported as they are by history and justice but to resolve to do every thing in their power including, if need be, and as a last resort, the practice of Satyagraha. Are the Jains equipped with sufficient enthusiasm and firmness to carry out the suggestion of the President and to make a trial of strength with the Palitana State by going on pilgrimage and refusing to pay the unjust levies, first taking care that no payments are made on their behalf and in the name of the community by anybody else? The weapon of Satyagraha, as the recent example of the Sikhs has shown, has never yet failed. If the Jains gird up their loins and bestir themselves, such a trial of strength, however, may not be necessary.

The other problem facing the Jain community is much more delicate. The question of internal reorganisation necessarily raises issues which the Jains must decide upon after full consideration of all the consequences that a departure from the existing state of things is bound to involve. There is no denying the fact that the Jain community has reason to feel aggrieved at the handling of the present dispute; and it is but natural that they should seek to safeguard more effectively against repetition of the mishap that has now befallen them. There seems to have been a want of living contact with the community at large which led those who had the management of such concern to under-estimate the forces opposing the Jain claims. Reform and reconstruction, in so far as they are inevitable, must take the shape of a greater introduction of that element of representativeness in the agent and representatives of the community, which is to day conspicuous by its absence. And, perhaps, the opportunity of this Special Session of the Conference may be seized, not unfittingly, to decide upon those other measures of internal reorganisation, which the history of this dispute must show is urgently necessary in order that the sentiment of the community may be more fully expressed and more clearly voiced. Personalities are bound to enter, and, in a way, to complicate, such discussions as these; but if those, who have the conduct of the Conference in their hand, keep a level head, if they eschew all recriminations and avoid needless fault-finding or crying over spilt milk, if they keep in view steadily and exclusively the interest of the Jain community alone, we doubt not but that a happy solution will be forthcoming of the difficulties that have brought about the present miscarriage of justice.

FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH.

It was a standing complaint amongst educationists in this Presidency that there were no adequate facilities for scientific research at any of its educational centres either provided by the University or by the Government. The establishment of the Royal Institute of Science in this city considerably reduced the volume of this complaint and the first report issued by the Institute shows how there is a possibility of reducing it still further if it is not saddled with the duty of undergraduate teaching which a recent resolution of the Senate enjoins upon it as the price of affiliation. This changed attitude of the Senate against which all lovers of progress in scientific research in the Presidency should protest, is in distressing contrast with its earlier views regarding the teaching of higher science and the provision of facilities for research at the Institute. In 1922 it informed the local Government that "it was strongly of opinion that an Institution so liberally endowed as the Royal Institute of Science should primarily be a post-graduate Research Institute affording ample facilities to the Professors and students for research work in Science, both pure and applied, and providing adequate instruction for such graduates in Science as desire to obtain the M.Sc." This was the praiseworthy ideal but in actual practice the Senate has managed to utilise the Institute as a seminary for the teaching of the Inter-Science and B.Sc. students, thus overlapping similar work done in the other colleges in this city. Possibly some members of the Senate regard the Institute as the appanage of the Elphinstone College for the teaching of science, as in the latter no such teaching is now available, the students being asked to go next door to the Institute.

The result is harmful to the promotion of research, and although the report says that "the members of the staff are engaged in actual teaching for nine hours per week on the average and hence they can devote time and attention to original investigation", it is obvious that this arrangement involves considerable encroachment upon the time and energy they are expected to devote to M.Sc. work and the promotion of research. The Institute this year provides teaching for 168 students of the First Year Class, and 70 students for the Inter-Science class. The number of those in the M.Sc. class is only 25. But the B.Sc. classes show a strength of 87 and we fail to understand why this teaching of science upto the graduation standard, for which adequate provision is available in other colleges in Bombay and in the affiliated colleges outside, should be undertaken at all by the Institute. One of the activities of the Institute is "to interest the public in science by means of popular lectures and demonstrations". The report makes the cryptic announcement that "some popular lectures were given". It is easy to understand that this legitimate and necessary activity of the Institute has suffered because of the waste of energy on undergraduate teaching. The Senate will do well to revise its latest decision.

MODERN TURKEY.

MAKES BIG TRADE EFFORT.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, July 15.

Last Sunday there departed from its moorings at Greenwich (London) the steamship "Kara Deniz," which holds the Turkish Floating Exhibition of national commercial products. The "Kara Deniz" is a smart craft of the Seir-Sefain Steam Navigation Administration. It left Constantinople on May 31st on a cruise to more than a score of European ports. It put in at Barcelona, Liverpool and Havre in June, staying a few days at each port, and arrived at the Port of London on July 4th for a stay of six days. From the moment of dropping anchor off Greenwich Pier it was the object of general interest and some good Press notices appeared. Some serious friends of Turkey were rather inclined to treat it as a stunt of some sort in consequence of a flippant article in the "Daily Express" which featured the bobbed hair and dancing tastes of the girl interpreters aboard. They, however, were in a minute minority compared with the crowds of all classes that visited the ship. On board, the much-discussed girls proved, as one could have foreseen, very businesslike and efficient translators and guides, while an Information Bureau provided data printed in French, English or any required language, about all the main groups of product in the first (or sample) section of the exhibition. The after-hold was converted into a second, or Bazar, section where sales could be effected, either by direct negotiation or by the intermediary of a banking office aboard. This office was representative of the Ish Bankassi, and covered also the interests of non-exhibiting firms.

A Capable Enterprise.

The capable and courteous bank official in charge undertook ordinary bank duties of credits and remittances, exchange and business advice, during the whole of the cruise.

The prices of the goods on sale were fixed in advance by an exhibition committee. In most cases, purchases have to await the return of the vessel to Constantinople before delivery; but certain articles like the fine range of cigarettes of the Monopole-des Tobaes de Turquie were sold from stock and found a ready market among the visitors.

A petrol launch was provided for the convenience of invited guests, who were also hospitably entertained aboard by the genial President, Raouffi Bey. The organisers of the exhibition are the Ministry of Commerce of Turkey, asisted by the Turkish Chamber of Commerce. The exhibitors are Turkish industrialists and agriculturists, distributors and merchants. An orchestra and a cinema are installed. The latter shows at intervals not only landscapes and historical places of Turkey, but the process of cultivation and manufacture of the chief products.

The organisers had reason to be proud of the series of paintings (by Turks) of various points on the railway system of the country; indeed, in every particular, the Ministry and the Turkish Chamber of Commerce and Industry are to be congratulated on a well-conceived plan, and the President Raouffi Bey and his personnel on the perfect working of an ambitious programme. To mention one detail, which is typical,—the English edition of the nine brochures on commercial products is presented in absolutely perfect English, adding materially to the impression produced.

Finance Smiles on Turkey Again.

Having heard last year that the continuance of the old "Tobacco Regie" had only been permitted for one year, I asked at the "Monopole" stall and ascertained that the Tobacco business once controlled by the Tobacco Regie was now entirely in the hands of the State. It bears every evidence of being excellently managed. All goods bear the imprint "Monopole des Tabacs de Turque."

Knowing the powerful tendency towards State control that has been proceeding in Turkey, I was surprised and pleased to read, I had to read it, as I and my fellow-members of the Anglo-Turkish Society (received no invitations) of a distinguished party at which important people, notorious for past acts of enmity to Turkey attended and gave the light of their influential countenances to the renascent nation. It charmed all pro-Turks equally to hear that a special party, including the Turkish Ambassador and Consular representatives, went by boat from London Bridge to the vessel at Greenwich, and that Lord Cranmore, vice-Chairman of the Ottoman Bank, presided at a luncheon on the way down and proposed the toast of the "Exhibition ship." This was preceded by a press report that the Ottoman Bank had

(Continued on page 9.)

VICEROY AT POONA.

AN IMAGINARY INTERVIEW.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA).

III

After days of crowded engagements, Lord Irwin was musing in the beautiful gardens at Ganeshkhind, when Sir Leslie Wilson came up to enquire if H. E. would go out for a long pleasant drive. What followed is unauthorised and unreported.

Why all this Pageant?

I. No, no drives this evening. Let us sit down and have a heart to heart talk.

W. All right, I am quite willing.

I. Look here, Wilson, why all this show and pageantry, these Receptions and Dinners? How can poor India afford them?

W. Irwin, that is the old traditional programme. I have no hand in it. And personally, I should like to curtail it.

I. We must dispense with these costly formalities. Or else, how can the Government of India claim to be the Trustees of the People and yet spend such huge sums on its favourite festivities, when millions of Indians are said to be starving.

W. You are quite right. If you set an example, and dispense with this expensive ceremonial, I shall gladly follow.

Science and Agriculture.

I. That's good, Wilson. Look here, you don't mind my telling you what I have been thinking about the various institutions in Poona I have seen?

W. Certainly not, Irwin.

I. Well, then, take the Science College and the College of Agriculture. Can we conscientiously say that they are upto-date in training, in equipment, in their laboratories?

W. I can't assert that.

I. May I say, Wilson, that if this is your only college of its kind in the whole Presidency, then we are really moving at snail's pace; and there is no wonder if we hear constant complaints of famine in the Deccan!

W. I have my grievances too. Where have I got the money? Simla takes away a large slice of my revenue!

I. I am willing to discuss that with you, Wilson; but please bear with me for a while. Your predecessors got lakhs and lakhs for the Science Institute in Bombay. The largest portion was sunk in huge buildings, I hear, which are practically empty! If you can get lakhs for your Hospital Scheme in Bombay, surely you will get many more lakhs from the Sirdars of the Deccan, if you appeal to them for the expansion of the Agriculture College for its Model Farm and for practical training for farmers' sons. Only see, Wilson, that your officers don't raise another White Elephant like the Science Institute in Bombay!

W. All right, I will see to that with pleasure.

Railway or Irrigation?

I. You know, Wilson, we all complain of shortage of funds; and yet the Government have crores to spare for their favourite Schemes!

W. How do you mean?

I. You know, Wison, I am not very fond of races; but I certainly like all tips that widen my vision. Whilst discussing with an Indian gentleman I poured out our stock defence arguments. But he floored me completely! He asked me, if Government had not enough money to save Ahmednagar and other Deccan districts from frequent famines; if Government had not the money to complete the Visapur Dam for well nigh twenty years; when the same Government has crores of rupees to electrify the G. I. P. Railway, to do away with the Reversing Station and have a new alignment constructed?

W. I must say, there is some force and truth in the Indian's argument.

I. Press upon the Central Government your immediate demands and go on pressing them. You must never get tired of that.

Industries and Government.

W. Who is this Indian gentleman who told you all this?

I. Well, Wilson, you will know him bye and bye. But listen, I was telling him, how your Government was taking interest in Indian Industries, and how an Indian was appointed as a Director! He burst into a laughter, and that amazed me. He said, the appointment of the Indian Director was a huge joke!

W. Really? How's that!

I. Why, he said, when there was an English Director of Industries, there were two Assistant Directors and there was a staff of twenty Indians. To-day there is the Indian Director by himself, and a single clerk to help him! My Indian friend said that the present Director is a fully qualified Indian with on extensive practical experience; and if given a chance, he would be able to revive the cottage industries of this Province.

W. Well, my Government has already asked the Asst. Curator Bombay Museum to make a survey of the handicrafts of the Province; and I shall certainly send for the Director, and see what more we can get out of him.

Poona Institutions.

I. And now, Lady Irwin told me about the Seva Sadan. And I have heard a lot about the Servants of India Society, Ferguson College and Karve's Home and University for Women. I wish, I could have seen these thoroughly. But I do hope, Wilson, that they will receive the best attention of your Government, along with the Agricultural College and the Model Farm.

W. Oh, I can assure you about that.

Notes of the Day.

Only Six Thousand.

The truth about the weakening of the miners' resistance, so often mentioned in the week's news cables from England, came out at the Miners' Conference to discuss the Bishops' proposals for a settlement of the strike. It was said that in the Warwickshire coal-fields the miners were ready to accept the longer hours. It was announced later that about 8000 men were back at work. But the figures given out at the conference show that only six thousand men are at work including safety men who cannot of course be considered blacklegs. The conference wisely decided to send the Churchmen's proposals to the districts to ascertain their wishes. The conference recommends that they should be adopted but there will be no enthusiasm in the coal-fitlds for accepting them as the pivotal item in the proposals, the one regarding the continuance of the subsidy, is declared to be impossible of consideration by the Baldwin Government. So the prospect remains as black as before.

Towards Conciliation.

A redeeming feature of the Hindu-Muslim tension is that many responsible leaders of both the communities are anxiously exploring all possible avenues to conciliation. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, whose zeal for intercommunal goodwill is well-known, once again warns us that sectional Sangathan will not drive away the evil and suggests that the formation of joint organisations of members of both the communities may put an end to the present tension. It is not clear from the brief telegraphic summary of his speech at Jalpaiguri whether he means mere conciliation boards for the purpose of settling specific disputes or associations working regularly for the promotion of common interest. We need, however, organisations of both kinds. On the very day Seth Jamnalalji made the suggestion, twenty-five representative Hindus of Calcutta with as many Muslim leaders came together to form the nucleus of a joint conciliation board. The same day, again, brings the happy news that the Working Committee which is to meet at Allahabad on the 18th will consider several draft schemes of conciliation. Fervent hopes will be entertained naturally throughout the country that a satisfactory settlement will emerge from all these efforts.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Post.

We trust there is no truth in the report that the present Third Presidency Magistrate has been appointed to the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court, itself an extraordinary step as the qualities that make for success on the Police Court Bench are not exactly the qualities that are essential for the efficient discharge of the duties of a High Court Judge. Apart from the keen dissatisfaction caused among the public by what they regard as a miscarriage of justice in the judgment of the Third Presidency Magistrate in the "Vita" case, the elevation of the latter over the head of the Second Presidency Magistrate much senior to him in length of service, will be an unawarranted supersession of his claims. We are, however, not concerned with the personal aspect of the appointment. The public will note that this is not the first time that Mr. Khairaz's claim to the post will have been ignored. They are entitled to know why one who has served as Second Presidency Magistrate for several years is not considered fit to work as Chief Presidency Magistrate while his junior is selected for the post. Until a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, this anomaly will considerably shaken the confidence of the public in the administration of justice in our Police Courts.

Women in Legislatures.

Not many days have passed since the Madras Legislative Council removed the ban on women contesting elections, and now we have the good news that Mrs. Kamala Chattopadhyaya has announced her candidature to the Madras Council from South Canara. She is a cultured woman, a staunch Nationalist and has been an earnest Congress worker for some years past. We wish her success. We may recall in this connection what we pointed out some days ago, that in Travancore, Cochin and Rajkot women have obtained the right not only to vote but also to enter the Legislatures. In Cochin a woman has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council. In Rajkot two women have been elected to the Representative Council. And in Travancore Mrs. Poonan Lukose is appointed Minister of State for Health. With precedents like these will progressive Bombay give anything but a unanimous support to Dr. Paranjpye's Resolution to permit women to contest the elections in Bombay? We have no doubt about the success of that Resolution. We would only ask the Congress organisations to be awake and not to forget the claims of women in the ensuing elections. India needs both her sons and daughters to work in every sphere for her welfare.

Wait And See.

In reply to the interpellation in the Council regarding the necessity for promoting the study of the indigenous systems of medicine, Mr. Jadhav remarked that the Government of Bombay were watching the experiment of the establishment by the State of an Ayurvedic College in Madras. Evidently this policy of wait and see which the local Government want to adopt after all the tall talk of "sympathy" for the promotion of Ayurvedic studies means that Mr. Jadhav has been converted to the view generally held by the I. M. S. officers that the indigenous systems of medicine are no good. That may be their opinion but they are systems in the efficacy of which millions of Indians believe and it is churlish and ungenerous to refuse even the modest financial outlay which State support to their teaching will immediately involve.

MENACE TO NATIONALISM.

RISING TIDE OF COMMUNALISM.

UNITED EFFORTS TO STEM IT.

LEADERS JOIN UNITY MOVEMENT.

MUSSOORIE, July 31.

The following manifesto which has been in circulation among prominent Hindu and Mussalman leaders for the last two months was handed to the Associated Press this afternoon. It bears the signatures of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Associated Press is informed that it was drafted by the signatories in consultation with each other about the middle of May last and was sent round to certain selected leaders for their approval. The delay in publication is due partly to the fact that Pandit Motilal Nehru took his holiday soon after the draft was prepared and partly to the time taken to reply by the gentlemen who were approached.

The following have expressed their entire agreement with the objects and principles stated in the manifesto and have agreed to join the movements initiated thereby:—The Hon. Shrinivas astri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Zulfikar Alikhan, Sir P. C. Roy, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. Tasaduq Ahmed Sherwani, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Chowdhri Khaliquzzaman, Lala Dunichand and Dr. S. Mahmood.

COMPLEX SITUATION.

The manifesto runs as follows:—Dear Sir, You have no doubt realised the evident danger of the new phase into which the communal movements in India are now entering. The situation is going daily from bad to worse and we feel that if no immediate organised effort is made, this rising tide will soon overwhelm the whole field of our political and civic life. You will perhaps agree with us that in the main our present troubles are due to the fact that by an indiscriminate mixing up of the political and religious issues, we have initiated a revivalist reaction which because of the existence of heterogenous elements in our country which makes a cultural and social conflict inevitable. And it is clear that the only real remedy which can save us from disaster is the deliberate establishment in our midst of a national consciousness and a national atmosphere in which religious and communal conflicts and passions will be relegated to a subordinate and a lower plane. But the question which is troubling the best Indian minds to-day is how to achieve this object effectively. The attitude of general inaction and of passive disapproval which has so far been maintained is an index not so much of our indifference to the dangers of the situation as of the complex and delicate nature of the problems involved and of the tremendous difficulties which have to be faced before reaching the real solution. Further inaction will, however, only multiply these difficulties and make it impossible to grapple with them even with such chance of success as we have at present. The new trend of the Hindu Mahasabha movement on the one side and of the Muslim communal movements on the other threatens a crisis which makes some positive action imperative on the part of those who yet happen to retain their balance. Accordingly we have decided to start a movement to rally to a centre and organise those sections of the enlightened Indians who agree with us that communalism is a negation of nationlism and that continued communal conflicts will inevitably lead to our utter political economic and social ruin. It is evident that the complete elimination of communal conflict from our national life must be preceded by suitable steps to organise our civic life in such a way as to make violent communal outbursts difficult if not impossibe and to establish points of contact between the two communities to prepare a way for the adjustment of mutual differences.

MOVEMENT FOR UNITY AND PEACE.

You will agree that by far the largest sections of the Hindus and Mussalmans in India want to live together in peace if not in amity. The peasants, the industrial classes and the wealthy are sure to welcome any movement for peace and unity and be ready to co-operate in the materialisation of its aims. Among the educated classes the major portion would willingly help in freeing civic life from the constant dread and evident danges of violent communal outbursts. If, therefore, a movement for unity and peace is launched it is bound to receive a ready and generous response from the people. On the contrary, if even at this stage organisied effort is made in this direction all these various sections would gradually drift towards communalism and ultimately get involved in the struggle. It is time that we should make a determined effort to rally and organise these sections and in this way isolate, weaken and discredit these mischievious elements in our society which are really responsible for the present crisis.

BASIS OF MOVEMENT.

A movement of this nature can be effectively carried on only by an highly organised body of men of all communities who are themselves absolutely free from communal bias of any kind and are united together by a common bond of bellowship in the struggle against communalism. For the purpose of bringing together such a body of men it is necessary to arrive at a clear understanding of certain principles which are to guide them in their relations to each other and public at large. We are thus inevitably led to think of organising a new association or party. Our proposal may at first sight appear to be only an attempt to add one more to the numerous parties that came into being with the avowed object of evolving order out of chaos but which only succeeded in making confusion worse confounded. But a little reflection will show that we are scrupulously eliminating the one element which as experience has shown was solely responsible for the failure of those parties viz. their purely communal basis. We claim no originality that ours is the first serious endeavour to carry out the idea in practice. We are therefore approaching friends whom we believe to be above all communal prejudice to invite their help and co-operation in this important undertaking. Generally speaking the following may be taken as the guiding principles we have referred to above:—(a) full liberty of religious views and practices, (b) absolute tolerance of the views and practices of others, (c) adjustment of communal relations on the basis of strict local rights of communities and individuals. We propose that the new organisation be called the Indian National Union. The immediate object will be to avoid communal conflicts in their present forms. The end ultimately in view will be to bring about a thorough understanding between different communities on solid and permanent basis.

A NON-COMMUNAL BODY.

All Indians of whatever community who subscribe to the above principles will be welcomed as members of the Union provided they do not belong to any communal organisation. It is evident that the inclusion of those who belong to a movement which seeks to enforce the rights of any one community against another would defeat our whole purpose. We fully expect that the success of the national movement we are trying to start will in due course attract many members of the existing communal organisatons and that they will find no difficulty in joining us by retiring from the latter. It is highly desirable that the proposed organisation should be truly national and that except for that bar on members of communal organisations, a wholly non-political body so as to make it possible for all shades of political thought to join. It will be noticed that all of those who have agreed to join the proposed union do not hold identical views on political questions. We have considered it necessary to make this point quite clear at the very start. The general attitude of such a party towards the numerous issues now agitating the various communities or towards those that may arise hereafter will have to be determined exclusively by reason and justice as our main object will be a persistent propaganda against all forms of communalism. The details of these and other cognate matters can only be settled at the prelimnary meeting of the Union and it is unnecessary to deal with them at this stage. It may, however, be noted that the old idea of establishing mixed boards for the settlement of mutual disputes has never so far been given a fair trial and it is time that a serious effort was made to try this experiment on an extensive basis. We can gradually train these panchayats to act equitably in the discharge of their duties and it may be possible to take the principles incorporated in the resolutions of the Unity Conference at Delhi as a basis.

INAUGURATION OF MOVEMENT.

We are fully alive to the difficulties of carrying out the programme which we are putting before you but we are doing so with the conviction that there is no lack of men and women in the country entirely free from communal bias who will only be too glad to help in overcoming all obstacles. We hope you will give to the matter the attention it deserves and will send your considered opinion at your early convenience. We propose to call a meeting of those who intimate their approval of our suggestions on an early date at some convenient centre with the object of formally inaugurating the movement, the framing of the necessary rules and the election of office bearers. Meanwhile, the undersigned will act as a provisional committee and appoint a provisional secretary. It is requested that all replies be addressed to the latter at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

A preliminary meeting of those who have expressed their agreement with the objects and principles stated in the manifesto issued over the signatures of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pundit Motilal Nehru for the formation of an Indian National Union will be held at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad on Thursday the 19th August at 4 p.m.—A. P.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

ADDS HIS NAME TO MANIFESTO

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 1

Pandit Motilal Nehru to-day received the sanction from Maharajah Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan of Mahmudabad to add his name to the list in the manifesto wired yesterday.—A. P.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN S. AFRICA

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CAPETOWN.

UNION DELEGATION TO ARRIVE ON SEPT 18.

SIMLA, July 31.

The Government of India announce that it has now been decided that the conference on the Indian problem in South Africa should meet in Capetown on December 14th, 1926. The Union Government have also accepted the Government of India's invitation to send a few selected representatives to India as their guests as the latter felt that such a visit would help to promote mutual understanding between the two countries and lay the foundations of a friendly settlement of the outstanding questions as a result of the study by the deputation of the local conditions.

S. AFRICAN DELEGATION TO INDIA.

The delegation from South Africa is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 18th September by S. S. Wakliwa and will be in India for about four weeks. It will consist of Mr. Meyers, Minister of Mines and Industries, Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of the Interior in the previous Government, Mr. W. H. Rood, Mr. H. L. Malan, Mr. A. C. Morham, Mr. J. S. Warwick and Mr. G. Meylum (members of the Union Legislative Assembly) and Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, Principal Immigration officer and Registrar of the Asiatics in Transvaal will act as Secretary.—A. P.

POINCARE GOVERNMENT.

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, July 31.

Paris.—The Chamber by 380 votes to 150 passed a vote of confidence in Government on a motion to proceed with the discussion of the Finance Bill. The Socialists opposed the motion on the ground that the present Bill would in no way suffice to restore the financial situation. M. Poincare declared that the present Bill was in the nature of caulk leak to prevent a ship from sinking. He foreshadowed further steps to create a sinking fund involving greater fiscal effort.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES

CHAMBER ADOPTS PROPOSALS

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted the new financial proposals by 295 votes to 188 including the article increasing remuneration of Senators and Deputies from 27,000 to 45,000 francs per annum.—Reuter.

LATER

The Chamber finished off twenty-seven out of the twenty-nine articles in the Finance Bill in four hours. Only two gave rise to a division, one imposing fresh taxation on liquors and the other revising succession duties. M. Poincare made the adoption of these two clauses as a question of confidence whereupon they were carried by a substantial majority.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN BENGAL

MRS. NAIDU OPTIMISTIC

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has practically completed her tour in Bengal interviewed by the Associated Press gave her real impression. "My time in Bengal is fast drawing to a close. I greatly rejoice that I am able to say with conviction that though at the commencement of my long tour. I was filled with a feeling very akin to despair, at its conclusion I am inspired wit a renewal of hope and faith. The bitter storm of intercommunal conflict which blow into this beautiful country from other provinces has indeed swept over it with blind and tragic intensity. But I believe that it has been powerless to accomplish any deep and lasting damage or to create more than a sharp but passing interruption in the acoustomed harmonious relation between the two communities so closely wielded together by long centuries of historic association and intimate ties of a common mother-tongue, common intent and common custom. The true heart of Bengal has already begun to recover from the shock of this extraneous disaster and to respond again to those broad and high national ideals of which she has always been the symbol and the interpreters."—A. P.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

WORK OF SELF-INTERESTED PERSONS.

BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUE'S MANIFESTO.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mr. Qutbuddin Ahmed, Secretary of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League has issued a menifesto asking the views of prominent Muslims on the question of music before mosques. The manifesto after referring to the April riots in Calcutta says:

"Since then both Hindus and Muslims are organising themselves under a spell of communalism not to fight a common foe but to cut the throats of each other and are rankling in the worst passion of slavery in the name of communalism. The League is undoubtedly a sectarian organisation but it cannot be a party to a fraud perpetrated by reactionary leaders over the Muslims of Bengal in the name of religion as a party weapon to gain selfish ends on account of the coming election and to become ministers to draw fat salaries.

OBJECTION TO MUSIC OF RECENT GROWTH.

Playing of music before mosques is of recent growth. The Muslims used to ignore it altogether as a matter beneath consideration. It is to the Hindus a spiritual tradition to regard every sacred place of any community as object of worship, and they used to stop music before mosques not at the request of the Muslims but out of an inborn religious tendency of theirs to respect every sacred place. The present deplorable situation, has been undoubtedly created by reactionary elements of Hindus and their reactionary leaders".

After stating that playing of music before mosques should not be a religious issue when people of other denominations are concerned, the manifesto says:

INVENTIONS OF SELF-INTERESTED PERSONS.

"The question has, therefore, nothing to do with the Shariat, and has been invented by self-interested persons or a party to cause wanton irritation among the ignorant section of the community".

The manifesto concludes: "It has been brought to our notice that hired and professional Maulvis and Pandits are out to, speak to masses that music question is a religious issue, and that religion is in danger. If you come across such people you will please give the lie direct to their mouth. They want to keep up this farce alive as it fills their pockets. Islam is the most tolerant religion that the world has ever produced, and it is a matter of deep regret that its followers are showing signs, not commensurate with the tradition of Islam, and positively harmful to the community. We have got to live and live amicably with our Hindu brethren on account of our common sufferings, common grievance and common oppression economically, socially and politically, and therefore it is desirable that steps should be taken to remove bitterness and animosity between the Hindus and Muslims created by the false cry "religion in danger" and such other unctuous hypocracy.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

If you are of the opinion that this clever ruse has been adopted by self-interested people as tactics for the coming election, by reactionaries to defeat our national cause, you will please expose these, who are taking mean advantage of the situation created by the tricks and trickeries of a section of our people allied to imperialism. You will also, please, explain to the Muslim masses that they must not be carried away by the excitement created by a certain section of the community and sap their energy on such fantastic issue in view of the greater conflict, which is coming when the Tenancy Amendment Bill will be taken up for consideration in the next Council"—Free Press.

COL. BRANSBURY MURDER CASE.

FAZAL AHMED SENTENCED TO DEATH

LUCKNOW, July 31.

Mr. Cummings, the Sessions Judge, delivered judgment to-day in Col. Bransbury murder case finding the accused Fazal Ahmed guilty of murder and sentencing him to death.—A. P.

SWARAJ—INDIA'S BIRTHRIGHT.

KHADDAR—THE WAY.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO MAHARASHTRA.

I shall never cease to have faith in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra, which has so long taught India the lesson of self-sacrifice and of the pursuit of knowledge, will never scoff at Khaddar and the poor man's charkha. The Lokamanya gave to India the message, "Swaraj is my birth-right". My supplement to the message is, 'The way to Swaraj is Khaddar and the Charkha". When will Maharashtra win the first place in accepting the way?

MOHANDAS GANDHI.

HOW TO ATTAIN SWARAJ.

FOLLOW LOKMANYA'S EXAMPLE.

A LIFE OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO LOST LEADER.

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Swaraj Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Responsivist Party and several other Associations a public meeting was held in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak on Sunday at 5.30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

After a long time Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall was packed to its utmost capacity despite the inclement weather. Speaker after speaker exhorted the audience to emulate the Lokmanya Tilak whose life was one of sacrifice and service. Mr. Nariman congratulated the chairman on not accepting the post of a High Court judge which was recently offered to him. A bust of Lokmanya Tilak prepared by Mr. V. V. Vagh, Soulptor was kept on the dais.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said they had met that day to perform their yearly duty to their departed friend and leader the Lokmanya Tilak. Among the Hindus there was the annual ceremony called "Shradha" which meant good thoughts for the departed for contributing to their salvation. On that day all the political parties had decided to sink their differences, to work in peace, good will and harmony towards the ideal for which they had met.

Referring to the life of Lokmanya he said one aspect of his character was his desire to get the work of the country done by anyone irrespective of his views. He took advantage of every worker in the country who was willing to help him. Anybody useful to him was his staunch friend. On one occasion, a weekly paper which was the rival of the "Kesari" had the misfortune of having its editor or leader writer ill and there was nobody to write the leading article in that journal. Lokmanya hearing of the predicament of that newspaper volunteered to write for it and wrote excellent article replying to the arguments of the "Kesari" of the previous week in which that paper was attacked by the "Kesari" edited by Lokmanya himself. That showed the marvellous sympathy of Lokmanya even towards his rivals and opponents. He urged his audience to emulate the ideal for which Lokmanya lived and died so that their struggle for Swaraj be crowned with success.

LOKMANYA'S EXTREMISM

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that was the first occasion when he was privileged to attend the memorial meeting of his revered friend the late Lokmanya Tilak. At the time of his death he (Mr. Horniman) was in England, though he joined in expressing his sincere feelings of sorrow at the meeting held in England to mourn his loss soon after his death. He came in contact with Lokmanya when he (Lokmanya) was in the zenith of his political power and faith. He was being held back at the time by very strong forces from pursuing Lokmanya's Extremism and was kept back in the camp which was called moderate. It was at that time that he gained knowledge of the political phijosophy and the political programme which brought about the Home Rule campaign.

HIS WORK IN ENGLAND.

Then he had an occasion to see Lokmanya in England and the impression that he gained of the beauty of his character was infinitely great. Lokmanya had to undergo an ordeal in England which was enough to shake the nerve of any political giant. He was called to England to fight the great libel case because he wanted the English public and the whole world to realise that what he stood for was different from the garbled account published by certain papers. He had to deal with a judge who was grosely prejudiced against him, with a Court where the whole atmosphere was biassed and unfair. He had also to stand the racket of a series of articles in the press casting every kind of ridicule and slur upon his character. All this was sufficient to shake the stamina of any political giant. They all realised how bitterly he felt the justice and yet patiently and steadily he bore it and continued his battle in the country's cause. Though at that time there was such an enormous amount of prejudice against him in England among public men of all parties it was a great tribute to his character that all the prejudice against him greatly disappeared because the people realised that they were dealing with a man who was a high-souled patriot.

FOLLOW IN HIS FOOT STEPS.

He had enough years of service to ret... and take rest particularly in ill healt... when he was suffering from a mal... was a constant burden to him... after day he sat himself to t... him to try to wring out... the British parliament... day or night he worke... country. The Briti... gan to realise their m... of Lokmanya's sniou... felt that it would b... him towards the l... effort was made to t... towards the seat of ...

in order that they may get his assistance to make the Reforms successful in this country. But Lokmanya was adamant to all the influence, persuasion and pressure and no efforts succeeded in withdrawing him from the love of his country. He was a great statesman and a high-souled patriot whose one great ideal in life was to free his country from the degradation of a subject country and place it among the free nations of the world. The only one lesson that they all could learn from the anniversary of that great patriot was to follow in his steps and stop the communal dissension and party strife.

SWARAJ BY ITSELF.

Mr. Zakar Ali then exhorted the audience to remember Lokmanya and what he had done for his country at least once a day and then to think what they had done themselves to follow him within the last twenty-four hours. If every Indian emulated Lokmanya, he said, they would not require any programme for Swaraj and they would reach the goal of Swaraj easily without any party strife. It required the will of Lokmanya, he said, and the Swaraj would come by itself.

DIE FOR THE MOTHERLAND.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said he was too much overwhelmed by the present situation in the country and he did not think if Lokmanya was alive he would have congratulated them on their internecine strifes and feuds. On the other hand, if Lokmanya was alive, he would have tusselled with Mahatmaji to launch the non-co-operation movement and helped him to make it successful. He was for up march and not for down march. He (speaker) regretted that a series of articles which were of late appearing in "Kesari" were causing annoyance to their Gujerati brethren. He did not think Lokmanya would have liked to injure the feelings of the Gujerati people and he appealed to Mr. Kelkar to desist from it. Finally, he urged all Indians to strive, work, struggle and die for their motherland.

HIS DEPARTED GURU.

Mr Joseph Baptista who had come to pay his homage to his departed Guru said that was the day of great mourning. Year by year they all realised what a great loss India had sustained by the death of Lokmanya Tilak. He recalled the magnificient procession of the day of Lokmanya's death six years ago when his bier was shouldered by Hindus and Muslims in brotherly affections and he regretted that that brotherly feeling was now estranged. Lokmanya lived a life of sacrifice and service for his country and on that day he appealed to every Indian vow to follow him in the simplicity, humility and purity of life that Lokmanya led. Lokmanya, he said, was gifted with great knowledge and foresight. He was a great mathematician. He urged his audience to follow their great leader. He was sure they would attain the Swaraj which was Lokmanya's ideal of life.

FIVE MINUTES EVERY DAY.

Mr. B. G. Kher as a student of Lokmanya's writings said he had so much veneration for him that he used to worship Lokmanya. His writings inspired the readers to work for the country and die in the country's service. On that day of sacred memory of Lokmanya he exhorted all Indians to resolve to lead a life of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice and with courage and unflinching determination to march towards their goal. If for five minutes every day they carried their thoughts to the life of Lokmanya, he thought, the meeting that day would well serve the purpose for which it was called.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. Purshotamdas Trikamdas and Shrimati Ratanbai then spoke on the love of Lokmanya for his country at some length and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. K. F. Nariman. Mr. Nariman urged all Maharashtrians to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Jayakar who had discarded high office of the High Court Judge which had been offered to him recently and not to do anything that would cast a slur upon the late Lokmanya.

LADIES' MEETING

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon to observe the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj and Saraswat Mahila Samaj. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided. Pandit Shreedhar Shastri of Nasik delivered a ...tan" on Lokmanya's life. A life-size ...t of the late Lok. Tilak was placed ... dais and was garlanded.

... TRAIN TRAGEDY IN FRANCE

LONDON, July 30.

... train running at full ... between Noisy-le-sec and ...ns were killed and six-...

...ts at 75 instead of re... ...s an hour. It was ...f mail vans. The ...mployees.—Reuter.

SHATRUNJAYA AFFAIR.

JAINS' PROTEST AGAINST WATSON SETTLEMENT.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE QUESTION.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The special sessions of Shri Jain Shvetambara Conference was held on Saturday afternoon in a spacious pandal erected for the purpose at Madhav Baug near the Cowasji Patel Tank. The sessions, it will be remembered was to be held long ago but it was being postponed from time to time in anticipation of a fair verdict on Shatrunjaya question, from Mr. Watson, the agent to the Governor-General Western India States on leave, although after a prolonged hearing the British officer's decision on the question came against the party aggrieved, and the Jain Sangha decided to hold the special sessions of the Conference as early as possible. As a result of the strenuous efforts of the local Reception Committee, the special sessions of the Conference opened on Saturday under most agreeable circumstances. As one of the speakers of the evening remarked, all the parties and party leaders of the Swetamber Jain community had, forgetting their differences, united for a common purpose of protecting their right. The whole pandal was packed to its utmost capacity by delegates from far and near and visitors; while the block reserved for ladies was overcrowded by women old and young. Just near the big dais on a platform were seen seated several Jain Munis and Acharyas; while on the dais itself were seen sitting Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., Manilal Kothari, Gulabchand Deochand Zaveri, Mohanlal Desai, Lallubhai Deepchand Zaveri, Bewashanker Jagjeevan Zaveri, and Prof. K. T. Shah. Among many other prominent Jains, many prominents non-Jains including Messrs. B. G. Horniman, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, N. M. Dumasia, Amritlal Seth, C. P. Nanavati and Shivdas Champsey had also attended the Conference.

CHAIRMAN WELCOMES DELEGATES.

The proceedings of the Conference began on arrival of the president-elect who was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival.

At the outset, Mr. Mohanlal Zaveri, one of the chief secretaries of the Conference read the invitations issued by the Reception Committee. Mr. Mohanlal Dalichand Desai read the messages of sympathy received by the Conference from those who could not attend the Conference.

Seth Rowji Sojpal, the chairman of the Reception Committee then rose amidst loud cheers, to read his speech extending welcome to the delegates and others. Seth Powjee, in the course of his speech said that although the Conference directed its activities in many directions, it had to concentrate its energies at that juncture only on the Shatrunjaya question which was the burning problem of the day to the Jains. Referring to the history of Palitana, Mr. Powjee said that it was a dispute which dated as far back as 1863. The reason why they had decided to hold the Conference in Bombay was that it being a great commercial centre, the Jains would find it convenient to muster strong. He felt sure that if they all put their heads together, they would ultimately succeed in having the unjust decision of the Agent revised by the Government. He had no doubt that if the latter had carefully gone into the whole matter, paying due regard to the religious sentiments of the Jain community, there would have been no cause for vehement protest against the decision. In these circumstances, it behoved them to consider the question in all its bearings and come to a satisfactory solution.

Concluding he heartily thanked those present for having responded to their invitation to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Gulabchand Deechand then moved the proposition for the election of the president. Proposing the name of Mr. Bahadursinhji Singhi, the president-elect, Mr. Gulabchand said that they were meeting that afternoon under special circumstances and the sessions of the Conference was going to be the most important one. They, therefore, needed an able president to successfully conduct the proceedings of the Conference and to work out the programme of work it would lay out for the year. The president-elect was the gentleman in whose abilities the Reception Committee had implicit faith; and therefore he proposed Mr. Singhi to the chair.

Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., (Ahmedabad), Lallubhai Dipchand Zaveri (Bombay), Kooverjee Anandjee (Bhavanagar), Balchand Heerachand (Malegaon) and Babu Kirtiprasad (Meerut) supported the resolution.

The President then took the chair amidst prolonged cheers. After wearing the [illegible] dential Medal, he proceeded to the [illegible] to deliver his address.

After thanking the Reception C[illegible] and the delegates for the great hon[illegible] to him in electing him as the [illegible] Singhi said:—

Let us now glance at the [illegible] ture of the connection bet[illegible] na Durbar and the Jain C[illegible] pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya [illegible] ces of the advent of th[illegible] which clan the Palita[illegible] are found somewhere in the 13th century. The ancestors of the present Palitana Durbar established their first seat at Mandvi and then came to Gariadhar—a small town in Palitana State; and finally removed themselves to Palitana at a much later date. For the immediate protection of the pilgrims and their property more effectively by some locally stationed force, the Jains entered into a contract with the ancestors of the present Palitana Durbar in A.D. 1651 whereby the latter guaranteed protection to the Jain pilgrims coming to the Hill; and undertook to indemnify them, for any property that may be lost. The Jains in return agreed to make them certain payments. This definite agreement clearly shows that the ancestors of the Palitana Durbar had not, and did not claim, any sovereign or controlling powers over the Shatrunjaya Hill, but that they merely undertook the protection of the Jain pilgrims from molestation by freebooters or bandits of the highway, in consideration of a money paymest for rendering such services. It was agreed for ten years commencing with November, 1821, to pay Rs. 4,500 per annum in full settlement of the Durbar's claims for the protection and watch and ward of the pilgrims going to the Hill. In 1860, the Durbar desired a cancellation of the agreement, and in 1863 a representation was sent by the Durbar to the Government of Bombay. The Durbar therein contended that the agreement of 1821 was not in the nature of perpetual commutation of the Rakhopa money (Watch and Wards dues), but was simply a settlement for ten years. The Jain community on the other hand contended that the agreement was intended to be perpetual.

THE AWARD OF 1863.

The dispute was referred by tht Government of Bombay to Major Keatings, who after an enquiry, fixed the annual payment at Rs. 10,000. He made the sum unalterable for a period of two years, and gave liberty to either party to call for a revising of the amount, which was then to be fixed by scrutiny to be carried out by the Agency under certain principles laid down by Major Keatings and the result arrived was to continue for 10 years or as much longer as the parties may wish. This award of Major Keatings was forwarded to the Government of Bombay, who ultimately gave their decision on the 6th of February, 1886. They confined the award of Colonel Keatings. In doing so they said that "the award should include all demands of the Shravaks who should receive credit for any payments which the Thakore Saheb may take from them on any pretext and for this sum the Shravaks should be guaranteed efficient police protection for their persons and property." They further said that, "Should any tax be imposed for sanitary purposes, such tax, I am to observe, must be imposed only with the consent of the British Government, and will not be allowed to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana as personal income; but will be strictly secured for appropriation to the purposes for which it is to be raised." The Palitana Durbar appealed to the Secretary of State against the orders of the Bombay Government; but the Secretary of State declined to accept the views of Major Keatings and confirmed the orders of the Bombay Government of 1866 which continued in operation till 1881.

AGREEMENT OF 1886.

In 1886, an agreement was entered into which said "The Thakore Saheb of Palitana agrees to receive, and the Jain community agrees to pay a fixed sum of Rs. 15,000. In consideration of this annual payment to the Palitana Chief, the Palitana Durbar agrees that no further dues of any kind will be levied from the Jain community on account of pilgrimage taxes. This sum of Rs. 15,000 will be due on the 1st of April of each successive year. It includes police protection.

(2) The Thakore Saheb consents, and the Jain community agrees, that the arrangement shall continue for forty (40) years, from the 1st of April, 1886.

(3) After the expiration of these forty years, either party shall be at liberty to ask for a modification of the fixed annual sum mentioned in the first paragraph of this agreement. It will rest with the British Government, after considering the respective arguments of the contending parties, to grant or withhold modification.

In forwarding the agreement of 1886 for ratification by Government, Colonel Watson points out in paragraph 4 the purpose for which the authority was reserved to the [illegible]h Government to grant or withhold [illegible]tion of the fixed annual sum. He [illegible] Government may possibly be un[illegible] after allow any enhancement [illegible] fixed the power of making [illegible] the fixed annual sum [illegible]d in British Govern[illegible]

[illegible]n that it was not [illegible]anecment of the [illegible]rompted by the [illegible]" payment was [illegible]ture of remunera[illegible] the way of pro-

tection to the persons and property of the pilgrims visiting the Hill. The quantum of such remuneration can have relation only to the expense necessary to be incurred for such protection; and as the security of persons and property in Kathiawar was assured by and under the present permanent power of the British Government; while the facilities of Railway travelling right up to Patan had readily modified the burden of keeping watch, the expenditure incurred by the Durbar for protection of the pilgrims had become merely nominal. I understand that for the total expenditure of the police force of the whole of the Palitana State at present does not exceed the annual sum which the Durbar now gets under the agreement of 1886.

Let me point out at this stage the great significance of this landmark. The procedure adopted in bringing about the agreement of 1886 and making the ratification of Government necessary for its finality, and the absolute powers reserved to Government to grant or withhold modification of the fixed annual sum after considering the respective arguments of the contending parties, entirely negative the claim put forward by the Durbar and now upheld by the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General that it has the sovereign right to levy payment from the pilgrims as a matter of internal taxation for revenue purposes. Col. Watson's opinion is clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding when he declares that even the tax for sanitary purposes is not to be regarded as a kind of personal income to the Durbar, but is to be wholly reserved for the purpose for which it is levied and for that purpose only.

MR. WATSON'S ORDER.

After that period a jump is made of Hanuman dimensions. From Rs. 15,000 Mr. Watson has awarded Rs. 1,00,000 at a stroke to the Palitana Durbar—a rise of 700 per cent. The agreement of 1886 nowhere mentions, as Mr. Watson might have realised had he devoted greater or less prejudiced attention to the facts of the history, that the lump sum of Rs. 15,000 was fixed either at the rate of Rs. 2 per head of pilgrims visiting, or even that it was a lump sum settled on such calculation. Had they really meant to approximate the payment to a tax, there was nothing to prevent the authorities of the day recording such an intention in some form in the agreement. Even Clause 3 of that agreement, which permits variation of the amount fixed in 1886 after 40 years, upwards or downwards, does not say that the variation is to be calculated at the rate of, and in the manner of, a Poll Tax. The issue before Mr. Watson was perfectly simple. He had to consider, under Clause 3 of the agreement of 1886, how far it was possible to vary the amount fixed in 1886 by way of Rakhopa payment.

Mr. Watson decides for a period of ten years. But what about thereafter? There after, he simply gives a 'carte blanche' to the Palitana Durbar to exact a tax, or any commutation of it, that he can manage to squeeze out of the Jain community. He has no regards for the history of this dispute. He has no concern with the rights of the British Indian Jains. He does not care for the position and prerogative of the paramount power, for in his brand new wisdom he holds that the intervention of the paramount power cannot be in the interest of the responsibility and dignity of the Prince. The Jains, of course, do not count with Mr. Watson, as much as the Durbar does; and so he has no concern at all with the fact that by this stroke of his pen he has annihilated their century old right to invoke the assistance of the suzerain authority to maintain their undisputed rights and privileges against the intolerable and unjustifiable aggression of princely misdemeanours. In the origin and conduct of this latest phase of the dispute there has been a laxity, a remissness in conveying all the essential information to the community at large which, had it been duly informed the community, I venture to think, would very probably have reconsidered its 'modus operandi' so as to achieve earlier and most satisfactorily the end in view. It may not be perhaps generally known that the Agent and representative of our community in this connection,—the so-called firm of Anandji Kalianji—was formed as the collective managing representative of the community by joining together two simple names. Anand meaning joy and Kalian meaning welfare.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

It is for you in this Conference now to decide upon the measure which must be promptly adopted to vindicate our right once for all, and to assure to the community the enjoyment of those rights in the most permanent, the most undisputed, the most equitable and honourable manner. I doubt not that the collective wisdom of the community will be equal to the occasion, and that the steps decided upon in this Conference will be speedy and effective for the end in view. If, however, a suggestion or two may not be out of place from one who has the unique honour of being chosen captain and spokesman in the hour of trial, will you permit me to offer my own suggestions for the purpose?

.. COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE .. QUESTION.

I consider the root cause of the entire mischief to lie in the vagueness and ambiguity concerning the actual position in regard to the ownership and sovereignty over the Shatrunjaya Hill and as regards the properties included therein. The rights and duties arising therefrom are necessarily and naturally a matter of dispute, while the main question is itself allowed to be a matter of doubt or uncertainty. As a Jain, of course, I do not doubt for a moment the correctness of the position of the cause we are met to-day to forward. But let our natural partiality for our own viewpoint should be misconceived, may I suggest that the supreme Government of India the successors and representatives to-day of the Moghu's who first recognised the fact of our owning Shatrunjaya and confirmed the same by granting to us the Hill, and even of the preceding dynasties that went before the Moghuls,—should appoint an authoritative and representative commission of inquiry to investigate thoroughly into the whole question, and to report thereon dispassionately, on judicial as well as historical grounds. Let the final decision rest with the supreme Government, after the recommendations of such a commission are received; but let a full, free, frank and final investigation be made into the whole question, so that adequate material be provided for those who have to give the final judgment on the matter. The commission must be composed, if it is to carry confidence on both sides and inspire respect all round, of representatives of both parties to the dispute aided or presided over by an impartial jurist or officer of experience equal to task. Pending the findings of such a Commission, it is but fair and proper that the Palitana Durbar should abstain from those acts and decisions which have been the basis of offence and alarm to our community. The sovereign British Government is bound, I need not say it in so many words of this assembly, or for the matter of that to India at large, to protect the interest and privileges of such a large section of its own immediate subjects whose most distinguishing characteristic as individuals and as a community is their unshaken loyalty to the Government established by law in the land.

JAINS' LOYALTY.

The British Government in India have had more than one proof, substantial and undisputable of the steadfast loyalty and firm good will of the Jains in India; and if the latter petition that Government should support them in their contentions for the maintenance of their rights which they have enjoyed for centuries, are they asking too much of that Government? It is the bounden duty, the most elementary obligation of every civilised government in the world, to do justice to the individual citizen under its allegiance. Here we are asking for no more than bare justice. I have even ventured to suggest a Commission of Inquiry as a preliminary to the final and proper decision of the matter. Could we be fairer and more reasonable in our demands? I think not; and I doubt not that the responsible advisers of the Palitana Durbar will themselves perceive the eminently reasonable attitude we have taken up in this instance. I find it hard to believe, for my part, that a princely house of India, which has been in such happy relations with our community for so many generations, should wantonly abandon the ties of goodwill that have in the past bound us together to our mutual advantage. I cannot believe, for my part, that these sagacious, experienced advisers of an Indian Prince would so gratuitously disregard the claims of honour, the ties of interest, the demands of mere equity and honesty, as to refuse to agree to the suggestion I have ventured to put forward. I refuse to assume that these responsible and experienced authorities, who know,—and none better, the strength of feeling acts like those we have to complain of are likely to arouse, who are aware of the resources of the community they are apparently endeavouring to ride roughshod over, who cannot be unmindful of the material advantages they themselves stand to derive from peaceful, amicable, happy intercourse with the community which is in no inconsiderable measure the author or organiser of their own present position and importance, and recklessly challenge conclusions with that community on manifestly absurd, untenable, inequitable grounds. I firmly believe that it needs only a proper, energetic, determined representation of our claims to be investigated into—wherever doubtful or disputable, by an independent commission of thorough going inquiry, and with an assurance of our desire to abide by the final judgment of the supreme Government in the matter, to bring the Palitana Durbar to accept our proposals. If they do not agree,—which I trust will not be the case,—we must not sit down in abject despair, we must not abandon the fight for our rights supported as they are by the showing of history and the requirements of justice, but must rather resolve to do everything in our power, including, if need were, and as a last resort, to practice, Satyagraha against this unjust treatment to vindicate our rights and to secure our position.

The Conference then elected the Subject Committee to consider the draft resolutions to be placed before the open Conference which will again meet for Monday.

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST

PROCEEDINGS ON SUNDAY.

The Special Sessions of the Jain Swetambers Conference met again on Sunday morning at 12-30 p.m. in the spacious pandal at Madhav Baug, Shriyut Bahadursinhji Singhi presiding. The attendance was as large as that of the previous day and great enthusiasm was prevailing.

After the usual prayers, Mr. Mohanlal Desai read the messages of those who could not attend the Conference.

The chairman then moved a resolution expressing great regret at the death of some prominent Jains including Messrs. Jamnadas Bhagubhai and Nanottamdas Bhanji during the course of the year. The resolution was passed all standing.

Mr. Mohanlal Dalichand Desai of Bombay then moved the following resolution: "That this special sessions of the Jain Swetamber Conference strongly protests against the various acts of the Palitana Durbar encroaching upon the ancient rights of the Jains on the Shatrunjaya Hills and requests the Government of India to protect those rights.

FORCED TO FIGHT.

Mr. Desai said that he was sorry he had to speak bitterly against the ruler of Palitana, but that he was forced to do so by circumstances. It was to vindicate his rights and the honour of his community that he had to fight. Mr. Desai then traced the history of the Shatrunjaya problem and said that the Jains were very often troubled by different people. But the latest award of the British representative in Kathiawad had topped the list. A large majority of the Jains were British Subjects and they had still some faith in the good sense of the British Government. They had a right to appeal to the Government of India against the award of Mr. Watson and the speaker hoped that that right would be exercised continuing, the speaker warned his hearers that their fight for their rights would ask for a good deal of sacrifice from them and a time might arrive when they would be called upon to launch "Satyagrah".

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconding the resolution said that he was very glad to support the movement started by the Jains for the protection of their rights. It was a struggle for justice and rights. After going through the whole chapter of Shatrunjaya question he had come to a conclusion that Mr. Watson's award was not only unjust but was also outrageous. Referring to Mr. Watson's aspersions regarding the newspapers, Mr. Horniman said that Mr. Watson had no grounds to pass such remarks. The cause of the Jains was just that almost every newspaper had supported it. In the end, Mr. Horniman strongly appealed all communities to lend their support to the struggle of the Jains, and assured the latter that the whole of India was with them.

Babu Rajkumarsinhji of Calcutta further supported the resolution.

HINDU SABHA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar president of the Bombay Hindu Mahasabha who further supported the resolution said that all communities must unite and express their feeling of protest against Mr. Watson's decision. He said that the Hindu Mahasabha of Bombay had full sympathy for the struggle as a student of Sanskrit, Mr. Jaykar said he knew the history of the Jains, and the word 'Jin' meant firmness. He was glad to read firmness in the faces of all who were assembled there.

After Messrs. Kooverji Anandji (Bhavanagar) and Damodar Bapusha had further supported the resolution, it was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Odhavji D. Shah next moved.

That this special sessions of the Jain Swetamber Conference expresses its most emphatic protest against the award No. P. 59 of 12-7-1926 passed by Mr. Watson, the ex-agent to the Governor-General Western India States which is a breach of all agreements between the two parties concerned, and does not accept it.

Mr. Manilal Kothari (Ahmedabad) who seconded the resolution said that as the resolution itself was too clear to need any speeches or explanations. He was not there to say anything about "Satyagraha" as that subject was not under discussion.

Mr. Popatlal Nanachand while further supporting the resolution said that it was no use spending money after appeals and requests to get justice from the British Government. Satyagraha was a more easy and a more convenient way to success. The resolution was then put to vote and was declared carried unanimously.

Mr. Chimbhai Lalbhai then moved.

That this special sessions of the Jain Swetamber Conference firmly asserts that the Palitana Durbar has no right to levy any tax whatsoever from the bain pilgrims to Palitana.

Pandit Lalan seconded the resolution Mr. Balubhai Nanchand further supported it. It was then put to vote and was unanimously carried.

Mr. Maneklal Mansukhbhai then moved a resolution requesting the British Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the rights of the Jain community on the Shatrunjaya Hills and to bring about a permanent settlement between the Jains and the Ruler of Palitana.

Mr. Makanji J. Mehta in an impressive speech seconded the resolution.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha who further supported the resolution exhorted the Jains to observe non-violence or ahimsa in the true sense of the word.

After Messrs. Amritlal Seth, Shivdas Champsey and Mrs. Kunverbai further supported the resolution, it was put to vote and was declared unanimously carried.

The Conference then adjourned till Monday morning.

"HAD THE JAINS COME TO ME--"

THAKORE OF PALITANA'S REPORTED UTTERANCE.

VANKANER, Aug. 1.

"Had the Jains come to me, I would have given a decision acceptable to them", are the words reported to have been uttered by the Thakore Sahib of Palitana soon after his visit to the sacred hills of Shatrunjaya last week, where he had gone to pay his homage to God Adhishwara in the company of Maharajah Kumar Shri of Palitana. Owing to the boycott observed by the Jains the Hills give a desolate appearance, and that, it is stated, moved the Thakore Sahib.—Free Press.

HUGO STINNES FIRM

LONDON, July 31.

Berlin.—Hugo Stinnes' firm which owes German banks about four millions sterling as a result of the winding up of the late Hugo Stinnes' affairs intends to pay off the amount for which purpose it will raise a foreign loan.

The "Volks Zeitung" of Cologne says that negotiations have been proceeding for some time with the British group.—Reuter.

HURRICANE DISASTER.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

DESTRUCTION IN AMERICAN TOWN.

LONDON, July 30.

Nassau.—Desolation and death have engulfed what only last week was a favourite pleasure ground of wealthy Americans. The blow fell towards the midnight of the 25th instant. A hurricane approached from the north-east and struck the Providence Isle uprooting trees and shattering the power station. The Island was plunged in darkness for six hours. Later, the storm reached the velocity of 130 miles an hour. The harbour was churned into boiling rage. Gigantic waves swept over the land wreaking destruction and annihilating shipping. The Government mail boats "Brontee" and "Albertine" with crews of 20 and 40 respectively are missing. Practically every building in Nassau is damaged. Vessels have been stranded 70 feet above the water level. One steamer is wedged on a liquor Warehouse. A miraculous escape was effected by a pleasure boat which was torn from its moorings and swept out to sea. The crew and the passengers all leapt into boiling waters and reached the shore.—Reuter.

IRAN LEAGUE & PERSIAN CONSUL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been called to a communication addressed to Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw, the President of the "Iran League", by six gentlemen who call themselves the "representatives of the Persian community" in Bombay. In substance, they beg of the "Iran League" to testify to the conduct of the Persian Consul. We do not know whether the "Iran League" will give the required certificate or whether in view of the strong dissensions among the "League", its opinion, if pronounced, will carry much weight. But we the undersigned who belong to the same Persian community of Bombay would request the courtesy of your columns to enquire under what circumstances the six signatories became, as is implied, the sole representatives of the Persian community in this city.

Will these good folk also kindly explain the compelling necessity of giving the go-by to the opinion of such persons as the Lady Alisha, the Hon. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan and a score of others who are as deeply concerned as at least the signatories in the affairs of the Persian community in our city?

Will also the "three Tailors of Tooly Street"—and as a matter of fact there remain hardly more than three when certain honest eliminations have been made,—explain why they have procured the association of gentlemen like Mr. Namazee, senior, who is no longer resident in Bombay and who in fact left soon after putting his signature? Is it not true that Mr. M. J. Shirazee, another signatory too, is a bird of passage and will not be in Bombay for more than a fortnight? Messrs. Dehdashti, Ispahani and Taqi Afshar assume strange responsibility when they arrogate to themselves the monopoly of Persian representation in Bombay.

We question in short the title of the gentlemen who have sought the "Iran League's" testimonial for the Consul to the exclusive leadership of the Persian community and we hold that they have not correctly represented themselves to the "Iran League" when they have implied that all the signatories were permanent residents of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

M. E. SHIRAZI.
M. A. NAMAZEE.
HAJI MOHAMED HADI DEHDASHTI.
HAJI MOHAMED TAKI DEHDASHTI.

INDIAN UNITY.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ ON THE MEANS TO SECURE IT.

JALPAIGURI, July 30.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Seth Padamraj Jain, Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, who came in connection with the Marwari Agarwaila Conference, were presented with addresses of welcome by the Jalpaiguri Congress Committee, Sevasram and Hindu Sabha.

Replying Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said he failed to understand why address should be given by one Sevak to another Sevak. Referring to the communal tension, he said both Hindus and Muslims were atoning for the crime they had committed by violating Mahatmaji's counsel. Hindu Sangathan, he said, would be unable to uproot this evil. Being a zealous follower of Mahatmaji, he expressed his strong belief that brighter days for India would dawn through Hindu-Muslim unity and spread of Khaddar. He was of opinion that the formation of joint organisations from among both the communities might put an end to this tension.

Seth Padamraj Jain disagreed with Seth Jamnalal in regard to Hindu Sangathan. He said they needed Shuddi and Sangathan for strengthening themselves, to protect their temples and women. Unless they could be as strong as the Muslims he felt there could not be any proper unity.—(Free Press).

The Greek Government has conferred on a Grand Cross of the Order of St Saviour on H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and an officership of the same Order on Col. Joginder Singh A.D.C.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

HEAT-WAVE IN BRITAIN.

FARMING IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

HELP FOR THE RIFF.

INDIAN RENEGADES.

(BY MAURICE AMER.)

LONDON, July 15.

We are experiencing now and here a really hot time. I refer to the weather and not to the political atmosphere. Day succeeds day and the heat gets a bit higher; the curtain of cloud that, for a part of the day, overhangs London may perhaps (as some wise folk tell us) increase the heat, but we persist in being grateful for nature's awning, spread between us and the unusual power of the sun

As a rule Indians manage to bear up against our fierce boiling summers; but yesterday I looked in on a European who has returned from a 14 years sojourn in India, and I found him prostrated by the heat. It is that sort of thing that arouses perfectly unjustifiable secret pride in our hearts. We know there is absolutely no ground for it. but we are filled with a subtle joy. Here's someone who is always "talking down" our sky, our temperature, our easy-going climate,—and now we've knocked him silly with one of our samples. Besides, *we* are not "prostrated"; we have no training for hot weather, yet look at *us*, giants, by boy, that's what! Something *of* that sort doubtless goes on in our cerebral ganglions or wherever these transactions occur.

VICTIMS OF THE SUN-GOD.

Not but what there are tragedies,—A lady of 78 dropped dead on the sea. front at Clacton on Sunday; a man sitting on the river bank at Staines collapsed from the heat, fell in the river and was drowned. A lad of 19 had a heart attack while bathing in the river near York and drowned despite heroic attempts by two lads, sons of his host Sir Robert Kay.

As usual, this bad heatwave does not show as high temperatures as have been reached in summers when the heat was comfortable and pleasant.

VAGARIES OF THE SEA.

In our seagirt Isle, the presence of wreck and danger is never far off. Most people do not realise that one of the danger periods is that of heatwaves. The sea may be, as now, "like a millpond"—as the ancient simile has it (millponds will soon have all disappeared)—and yet there will be wrecks. The reason is, that the hot and cooler currents meeting create heavy fogs, Under a heat wave that extended from the South Downs to the Highlands of Scotland the sea atmosphere turned foggy on Saturday and got thicker on Sunday morning.. In this fog two British steamers collided off the Lizar. One vessel sank within ten minutes, but the officers and crew got off and were picked up and taken to land. A steamer with 850 passengers aboard went on to the rocks in a dense fog on Monday in the Bristol Channel; assistance was soon at hand, but the passengers were sent off on the vessel's boats and the steamer was refloated and returned to port uninjured. 450 passengers on a pleasure steamer from Brighton to Boulogne making the return trip on Sunday evening, entered dense fog, during which they partly saw and partly heard and adjacent collision. After an all-night passage, they landed a half of the passengers at Eastbourne and finally at 5 a.m. the other half at Brighton. These are some of the pranks, luckily unattended by loss of life, of the mysterious sea, in the midst of what is called "perect weather."

AGRICULTURAL PRICES.

Discussing with one of our leading agriculturists, who is a landowner, the present state of farm produce sales, he told me that he sent to an auction sale in the little town where one of his estates lies some four hundred lambs and sheep. The price made (July 12th.) was one pound per head (say between Rs. 13 and 14 each) *less* than the price obtained last year. I thought this out, in connection with a previous comment of this gentleman, made when I was arguing the necessity for a national system of Agricultural colonisation and organisation in England—the utilisation of our 10 to 12 million acres of unused farming land, etc. He said then:

"Work your experiment how you will, bring all the highest available agricultural experience to bear upon it, produce the most excellent crops and raise the finest stock,—you will need to find the market for them, or your plans are defeated in advance."

Very evidently, a market, while essential, is not everything. It seems there is another difficulty too. Granted that by a perfect system of agency and other marketing, you have got your markets; you have the problem before you of living prices. Who can assure such a thing? The only encouraging point in such a discussion is, that it leads to one clear conclusion, and that must be useful. It is, that the small agriculturist, whether tenant or proprietor, cannot stand against conditions such as involve a fall of £1 per head on sheep, in the same degree that big farming can stand against them. The schemes of the future, at least as far as England is concerned, should be large production schemes.

The small farmer is, however, a valuable element, one that ought to be grouped around the big farming schemes, especially for the "top-curve labour problem" when skilled help is valuable. And from the small venturer's side of the question. he is a worthy social character that ought to be encouraged,—he is a type that really *wants* to keep on the soil.

IRISH "FREE STATE" PRODUCE.

There can be no doubt that systematic merchanting has, in some countries. and might in ours, find and maintain a chain of lucrative markets. I interviewed an Irish importer or dairy produce the other day, and asked how the Free State attempt to control the export of produce was succeeding. "Well" was the cautious reply. "we have a lot of way to make up yet; but there has already been a remarkable change for the better."

Before going so far as to admit that he and his principals were doing well, he had to go off on a complaint, as usual.

"Would you believe it," he said, "the English public have been so educated in the virtues of Danish produce, that the lowest price accepted by the Danes is the top price English buyers will pay us for Irish!" "Stuff same quality?" I asked, slily,—to which the friend replied:—"Our export regulations have effected an absolute revolution in quality. We are still permitting exporters to despatch without Government inspection (and therefore Government certification)—though that will be abolished in time. The English buyer now look for the Government certificate and some will buy no uncertified produce,—but what comes over uncertified tends perhaps to the detriment of reputation. Very soon, for all the difficulties, Irish produce will have an unquestioned renown, and and then we will get what Denmark gets for its produce."

A STORY OF THE LOYAL NORTH.

"Good," I replied, "and then perhaps England will start the same thing for its own English producers." "It will be a long time," was the retort, "before any English Government will do anything of the sort for English agriculture." I am not so sure. I think every party is now pondering it, and in the end must undertake it. I would like to say that incidentally I heard a delicious story of the Government of Northern Ireland, otherwise the Truncated North-East. The Free State aricultural exportation regulations have effected such a position for Free State produce abroad, that Northern dairies receive but a small proportion of orders. They have therefore taken to putting their produce over the border and marketing it from Free State depots, whence it issues as Free State products! Smart business; but what I am wanting to point out is the indubitable efficacy of Government action, provided it is controlled by honesty of purpose and people who understand.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE RIFF.

A review of the Riff agitation naturally leads to many regrets, and to sighs for what might have been. We all agree that Captain Gordon Canning was, apparently, within reach of success at one period. From that it is an easy and tempting step for some critics to say that he failed by some mishandling of the matter A careful inspection of the facts and documents proves to an impartial investigator, on the other hand, that it was a complete change of French policy—deliberately undertaken against the wishes of the vast majority of the French civil population—that put Capt. Canning's (and everyone's) peace efforts out of the picture In one sense the French governing classes and the home military caste have justified their obstinacy by the result,—if the result that a nation requires is the smashing of a people. Their real reason for desiring the "war to a finish," however, was (in my view) that they would have fallen from their perches for ever had a negotiated peace been effected. There was also the financial interlocking involved.

Now they have got a smashed Riff State, and a series of tribal "rebellions" that will keep things lively for some time tocome. This is all in the militarists, and colonialists' programme. It backs their appeals for military expenditure and activity.

To help them in this benevolent direction, Mr. Churchill has reduced by 60 p.c. the debts due by France to England, and spread the payment over 62 years.

CAPTAIN GORDON CANNING.

Capt. Canning, who is engaged on a 60,000-word book on the Riff question, is I am almost sure actuated by two main reasons; one to save the name of the Emir Abdul Kerim from the false accusations and allegations directed against him by Spanish and French writers (and repeated by not a few journalists who have come under their influence); and also to prove the untruth of the insinuations directed against himself and the Riff Committee.

It is, on the other hand, undeniable that lectures and meetings would be, at the moment, a better means of affecting public opinion. It must not be forgotten that this is a very difficult time for meetings, as during the warm weather and the long light evenings, people are all for sport or pleasuring.

For all that, I hope and have recommended to him and the Committee that he should at the earliest offer to one or more of Sunday papers his "Impressions of the Riff", or something of the sort. People will read such writings at the seaside or on the river. when meetings and serious propositions of that sort seem a personal insult.

HELP FOR THE REFUGEES.

At the risk of appearing tedious, I would again say that the one practical thing, outstanding at this moment, is the relief of the Riff refugees. They have been vastly increased by the final Franco-Spanish advance; and there are masses of really starving people in the International Zone. It would be something if the Riff Committee could send even a small lump sum. before they shut down, and thus established their consistency in saying that they wanted to help these people. The cash would be sent without deduction to the authorities in charge of the work in Tangier. I have been informed that the Treasurer, who will receive contributions from any part of the world for this purpose, is Dr. Khalid Sheldrake (of the South London Mosque scheme), and his address is 51 Fenwick Road, East Dulwich, London Eng.

DIVIDING TO CONQUER.

In order to break up the existing Labour party in the metropolitan borough of Battersea, county of London, the enemies of Mr. Saklatvala (who retains the loyalty of the said Labour party) have floated another Labour Party! Backed by a caucus outside the borough and by certain place-seekers inside, the new disruptive weapon has been forged under the title of the "Divisional Labour Party.' I have just read that it has been suggested that this title takes its origin from the old Roman rule of "Divide and Conquer," hence the word "divisional." They not only seek to oust Saklatpala, but every communist. They are supported by an odd lot, but I notice among them some Councillors, who were elected in 1925 for three years, when they said not one word of anti-Saklatvala talk; perhaps they knew their constituents too well. Add to these the names of certain Aldermen, who were put into their places by the Battersea labour party as a solace to them for failing at the polls. Their reward to the Battersea Trades Council and Labour Party is to help a rival organisation.

So far the party is only reported in the press as formed, the information being added that at special meetings last week the executives were chosen for the North and South parliamentary divisions. For people professing anti-Bolshevik and "constitutional" principles, it is most strange that the North and South secretaries are the very same people as have been acting as officials for the same divisions under the orders of the Battersea Trades Council and Labour Party,—this looking uncommonly like an undemocratic act of a dictatorial character.

There is no doubt that their places can and will speedily be filled; but their influence, even if repudiated by the bulk of the working-class electors will, and is intended to, shatter the Labour movement in the borough. The last election showed a minority of votes for Labour, although the distribution of seats declared a Labour majority on the Council. The South parliamentary division has never come near getting any Labour man, even the most moderate, elected to Parliament. In the renowned North division, the Labour majority has been a matter of only a few hundreds. The slightest open split, in these conditions, will lead to a Labour defeat. That is what the "anti-red" conspirators have deliberately embarked upon.

INDIAN RENEGADES

In these circumstances, the last thing that should be heard from any Indian are hints that Saklatvala is in some way or other an undesirable Indian representative. Indian Labour organisations ought to characterise such untimely birds of ill. omen as being themselves the "Indian undesirables," not Mr. Saklatvala. I understand the fears, the tremors, and even the honest repulsion, of some of these middle-class protectors of Labour, for the alarming and notorious Bolshevik. I myself was in the communist organisation for four months, and it nearly made me a Conservative for life. Even as it is, it drove me to join the National Liberal Club (where by the way I heard that Lala Lajpat Rai stayed while here). You will see that I have a natural goose-flesh when I meet certain types of Reds. I can sympathise with "Labour leaders' who want to keep out of this atmosphere; but let us also take care that it is not associated with a desire to stand well with the Government who pays the expenses of visits to the L.L.O. and is still a power in the land. It may be associated with a desire to keep out of gaol rather than with a desire to preserve the purity of Labour doctrines. Let me assure all Indian Labour organisations that a repudiation of Saklatvala is not a blow to communism, the little party that, as Mr. Wheatley says, works undismayed in isolation and poverty, and would as soon go to gaol as stay out. It is a blow to real Indian Labour propaganda. It is a slap in the face to a working-class borough which has stood for India, braving its party and popular ignorance by electing an Indian. Also, a rebuff to the 75 localities where Labour stands by Saklatvala, and keeps up the pro-Indian propaganda. Any Indian who "rats" on Mr. Saklatvala at such a juncture should be the subject of local resolutions of disapproval expressed in telegrams and letters to the Battersea Trades Council and Labour Party, whose address is 455 Battersea Park Road, London. Copies should also be sent to the Indian press

MODERN TURKEY.

(Continued from page 6).

provided a series of motor launches between the pier and the Kara Deniz, for the convenience of visitors. All who have gone through 12 or 13 years of pro-Turkish experience wondered what the deuce was the cause of it all. The following report may perhaps serve to locate it. At the Ottoman Bank's annual meeting on Monday last the chairman of the meeting said "During the year they had reached a definite agreement with the Turkish Government for the prolongation of the bank's concession until March 1, 1935. The fundamental status of the bank and its essential privileges were confirmed for ten years."

Although I did not travel with Lord Cranmore and Browne to the "Kara Deniz," I acknowledge with thanks the courtesy that inspired the Consul-General to send me an invitation to tea on board the "Kara Denid," that day, addressed to me as Secretary of the Anglo-Turkish Society.

The Opium Trade in Turkey.

The first booklet of the Ministry of Commerce of Turkey, illustrating the "Turkish Floating Exhibition," deals with Opium. Opium occupies a prominent place in the exports of Turkey, indeed Turkey claims to be the only country supplying the European markets. The booklet says that "British India is hardly capable of satisfying the demands of the Far East and is Persia, where the opium smoking habit more and more prevalent, almost completely absorbs its total production. The super-excellent quality and the careful preparation of Turkish opium causes it to be specially in demand by druggists and it is for this reason that practically the whole production of the country is exported."

All kinds of poppies contain more or less opium. Even the wild poppy contains an infinitesimal amount, which explains the old woman's remedy" for cough—a "tea" or "tisane" of this flower. It is, however, the white poppy ("papaver album") that is used for the commercial extraction of opium. The black poppy is more generally grown for the oil contained in its seeds.

The fruit of the poppy is a pod, and it is from this pod the opium is obtained. The poppy flourishes in the temperate zones,—and in Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean lands, it often reaches a height of twenty inches. For all that, it probably come originally from India, though it is sometimes said that China was its place of origin. The fact seems to be that India was its home, while it was afterwards in Persia and, later on, in Asia Minor and in China. It was the Arabs who spread its use in medicine, and the Arabs held for centuries exclusive control of the opium trade in the Mediterranean.

Europeans became acquainted with the stupefying effects of opium at the time of the Crusades, when they had to deal with men of the Ismaili sect and with their terrible chief Hassan El Sabbah. This Muslim prince (who during the Crusades became known as the "old man of the mountains") used to make his men drunk with opium. This was 'hashash' in Turkish, and would seem to have an analogy with 'hasheesh' or Indian hemp, largely smoked in Eyypt. Hassan made his men commit terrible deeds. From 'hashash' is derived the French word "assassin" a corruption of 'hashasheen,' the name given to Hassan El Sabbah's warriors but which has become the synonym for a murderer.

On the other hand, it was the Moors of Andalusia who helped the introduction of opium into Europe, and it was thus that the doctors of the Middle Ages learned that this drug induced sleep and in consequence utilised this vauable property. It was, however, only in the 16th century that opium became an article of commercial importance, and that was when the British East India Company secured a monopoly for opium cultivation. From that time till now, opium has been one of the great articles of merchandise passing between the peoples of the world. As the brochure sententiously states: "It has even been the cause of armed conflicts.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST

RS. 50,000 DEMANDED AS DAMAGES

CALCUTTA, July 31.

There has been a further development in the Spence case, his Solicitors having given notice to the Secretary of State for India in Council through the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for a sum of Rs. 50,000 for damages suffered by him in respect of "illegal arrest." A petition has been filed before the District Magistrate of Twenty-Four Parganas stating that Spence was illegally arrested "without notice of any proceedings or being apprised of any facts or circumstances leading to arrest." The Magistrate passed order that he would not hear the application himself and adjourned the same for his successor to deal with when the latter takes over charge on August 9th.

J. Spence, an assistant of the Gourepore Mill who was discharged on July 13th by the subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in connection with the death of a coolie named Jagnarayan was on July 28th rearrested in the Spences Hotel upon a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Twenty-Four Parganas in connection with the same alleged offence.—A. P.

The Managing Trustees of the firm of Seth Anandji Kalianji which manages the religious affairs of the Jain community have intimated to the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India that his decision in the matter of Shatrunjaya Hills is wholly unacceptable to them and that they are appealing to the Government of India against it.

AGRA TENANCY BILL

LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION

PASSED BY 40 AGAINST 28

NAINITAL, July 31.

The United Provinces Legislative Council finally passed to-day by 40 votes to 28 the Agra Tenancy Bill into law. When the debate on Sir Sam O'Donnell's motion that the bill be passed into law was resumed this morning the landlord members put up a stubborn fight and fought every inch of the ground. Sir Sam in closing the debate said that Government did its best to hold the balance even between the conflicting interests. They were far from being actuated by a spirit of hostility to landlords. If Government had sought to give a stable tenancy to cultivators they had at the same time given substantial concessions to Landlords. Government never regarded this bill as the final solution of agrarian problems. He did not feel surprised at the attitude of Landlords. It was perhaps inevitable that when a measure sought to curtail in any way the powers of a particular class that class should view it with serious apprehension. He for himself would not believe that Landlords would in the long run suffer for making concessions to their tenants. This bill would never destroy the influence of Landlords. On the contrary by establishing good relations with their tenants Landlords stood to gain much.

When the motion that the bill be passed was eventually put before the house the Landlords, loudly cried "No" and the house divided. Forty voted for and twenty-eight against it. Those who voted for the motion included twenty officials and nominated members and thirteen Swarajists. Among those who opposed it were two Swarajists and the majority of Landlords. Three Ministers remained neutral.

Before dispersing to-day the Council after a brief discussion passed into law the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Bill.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

A.I.C.C. TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM

MADRAS, July 31.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will meet on the 18th August at Allahabad to devise satisfactory arrangements to relieve the present Hindu-Moslem tension. Draft schemes have been prepared which, it is hoped, would ultimately help to solve the problem.

The other subject to be considered at the meeting is the approval of the candidates so far recommended by the various Provincial Congress Committees for the central and provincial legislatures. So far, only eleven provinces have sent in their lists and all of them had been approved and published.

The Guzarat Congress Committee has expressed its unwillingness to recommend any candidate. Bombay, C. P. (Hindusthani) and C. P. (Marathi) have not yet made their recommendations. The Working Committee will also decide on the nominations about which there are disputes.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, is likely to leave Madras on the 9th August to tour in Maharashtra, Bombay, and Guzerat. It is also probable that the Committee appointed by the Working Committee at Calcutta, consisting of Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar, Jamnadas Mehta, Sitaram Mukdam and Devalji will also tour Guzerat to select candidates.

Many telegrams have been received at the All-India Congress Committee Office from private persons and associations in Bombay asking permission to allow Swarajists to attend the Council when important bills affecting communal interests are likely to come up. As they had been received too late there is not much likelihood of their being sent to the members of the Special Committee.—Free Press.

SIMLA MUSLIMS' DEMANDS.

SIMLA, July 31.

A meeting of the Mahammedans of Simla was held this evening in the Jumma Musjid to urge the revision of the present Municipal franchise on the ground that by the rules only a small number of Muslims were able to qualify themselves for vote. A number of speakers expressed their views and exhorted audience to defend their rights and to win them with efforts and perseverance. Some resolutions were then passed. A resolution urging Muslim voters not to vote at Municipal elections until their demand was met by Government was carried after a good deal of discussion. The President of the meeting, Khwaja Abdul Ghani opposed it on the ground that it would mean Non-Co-operation with the Hindus which, he said, was not the object of the meeting. Another resolution asked the Governor of the Punjab to introduce communal electorates in Simla as was the case at Lahore and other cities of the Punjab.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Swami of Chafal at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Vice President and Members of the Club of Western India Poona on Saturday.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin:—The Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, H. H. The Sar Desai of Sawantwadi, Major-General Sir Walter and Lady Leslie, Sir Leslie Hudson and Lt: Colonel E. O'Brien.

COMING ASSEMBLY SESSION.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN CURRENCY REPORT.

SWARAJIST'S UNDECIDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 30.

As the session of the Legislative Assembly draws nearer anxiety regarding the impending decision of Swarajists to attend or not to attend the session is becoming acuter in non-official circles. Of course Government would welcome such abstention as it would enable it easily to carry through the Assembly all its proposals based on the Currency Commission's report. Public interest, however, demands that Swarajists should return to consider the Currency report.

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

It needs no emphasis that the decision on this problem would be most momentous, and would affect vitally the welfare of the people of this country and her industries. The controversy between the two schools of thought has been going on since the time of the Babington Smith Committee whose report was soon proved to be false and Sir Dadibhoy Dalal proved the real prophet. But the Government of India discovered that too late.

Now Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas is putting up a fight for keeping to the ratio which Sir Dadibhoy Dalal stood singly to uphold. Sir Purushotamdas too is single in this attempt and unless he gets backing of the Swarajist benches in the Assembly, he will fight in vain.

Of course the final decision cannot be foreseen. If the Government takes a decision as it is expected to do backing the majority report, then even if the Assembly stands by Sir Purushotamdas Government will get the bill passed as it likes by the upper chamber, and by exploiting the various loopholes left in the constitution would get bill passed in any form it likes.

There is another aspect of the affair which Swarajists members cannot afford to ignore. Their absence from the Assembly may be taken as dereliction of duty and betrayal of public interest at the most critical moment. It is they who successfully fought for and secured the appointment of the Currency Commission, and for them to desert the field now may create a very unfavourable impression in the public mind which would be undesirable considering that the general election is so near at hand.

SWARAJISTS UNDECIDED.

Advices hitherto received from Swarajist quarters show that they have not made up their mind either way, and that they may not come up at all. Pundit Motilal has still to exercise his final choice and it is hoped that much to the disliking of Government Swarajists will make it a point to attend during the Currency Commission discussions and put up a fight.

EFFECT OF VICEROY'S SPEECH

"TIMES" HOMILY TO INDIANS

LONDON, July 31.

In a leader entitled Lord Irwin's tour the "Times" draws attention to the significance of the Viceroy's friendly welcome at Nagpur and Poona. "There is no doubt that politicians in Western India listened to Lord Irwin's renewed appeal for good understanding between Hindus and Muslims with more attention and less petulance than some of the Calcutta newspapers appear to have shown.

"The paper adds that in other parts of India Lord Irwin's speech has greatly encouraged the peace makers. The "Times" is surprised at the number of Indian politicians who failed to appreciate the connexion between the Indian communal peace and the Indian political progress. "Many thinkers in India claimed moral superiority for their countrymen over the 'materialistic' west. Such claims cannot be substantiated by the degradation of religion in the service of municipal rivalries or racial conflicts."—Reuter.

A BOY'S REVENGE

ALLEGED THROWING OF CHILD IN WELL

MADRAS, July 30.

The City Police have arrested a Chetty boy, barely ten years of age, on a charge of capital offence in connection with the death of a Hindo child aged one year whose body was found in a well in Triplicane yesterday evening. It is stated that the boy while drawing water yesterday morning from a well in his house had an altercation with a woman. The quarrel terminated it is alleged, by the woman breaking the water pot belonging to the boy. When the mother of the boy and the woman, who broke the boy's pot went out with other elders, it is alleged that the boy gained access to the sleeping child of the woman with whom he had quarrelled and catching hold of it dropped it into the well.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA

SIMLA, August 1,

Monsoon has again been vigorous in Northern India and United Provinces and extended in the Central Parts of the country. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana Gujarat, Central India, Berar, Hyderabad and North Madras coast and few falls in Orissa, Northeast Baluchistan and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair, Mergui and Bassein two inches, Diamond Island four, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab one and a half Cherapunji eight, Cox's Bazar four, Narayanganj two, Jessore one and a half, Burdwan two, Mymensigh and Bgora three, Purnea one and a half, Patna and Gaya three, Bahraich one and a half, Agra and Mainpuri two, Bareilly three, Meerut two, Dalhousie three, Ahmedabad and Chanda one, Mangalore two, Calicut one and a half and Gulbarga one.

Forecast: Decrease in West United Provinces and increase in Assam.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 31.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 31 1924	June 1st to July 31 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 08	37 07	24 19	36 24
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 46	53 01	26 33	40 31
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 54	46 17	26 95	38 21
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 31st July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.697 inches (·003 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.605 inches (·038 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.034 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (1.5 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (2.8 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 80 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SW
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·08 inches
Total rainfall during the month 30.88 "
" " " year 40·16 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30in. of rain, Lahore 0.22in., Hissar 0.18in. and Delhi 0.50in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is considerably in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the east and above normal in the south-western districts; the minimum was lower than usual in the extreme north of the province.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.55in. of rain, Cawnpore 1.20in. and Allahabad 0.57in. Skies are heavily clouded over most parts. The air is generally more humid than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Mainpuri and nearly normal at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 1.26in. of rain, Ajmer 0.21in. and Mount Abu 2.84in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in north and east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jaipur and Ajmer, and the minimum at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot and Neemuch have each had 0.45in. of rain and Deesa 0.33in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in parts of Gujarat. Temperature was normal except at Indore, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the central parts. Maximum temperature was above normal in most of the area and the minimum in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.59in. of rain, Marmugao 0.49in. and Karwar 0.41in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 85.9 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.3 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana, where nearly general rainfall has occurred. It is weak generally elsewhere. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in the Konkan and Malabar, and locally in Gujarat and Central India West; while a few falls are reported from Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.13in., Calicut 0.90in. and Cochin 1.38in.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th July, 1926, issued from Simla:—

The monsoon is vigorous in north-east India and the United Provinces and normally active in Burma, but is generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the east Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Moulmein three inches; Bassein two; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab two; Sibsagar three; Cherrapunji eight; Chittagong three; Narayanganj two; Calcutta one; Jalpaiguri two; Sambalpur three; Ranchi five; Daltonganj, Purnea two; Patna one and a half; Naya Dumka, Gorakhpur, Baharaich two; Deesa three; Benares one; Mussooree, Bareilly three; Dalhousie two; Rajkot one and a half; Mount Abu four; Akola, Ratnagiri, Marmugao three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SAT. THE 31ST OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0 16	0.78	—0.62	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	0 01	1.39	2.64	—1.25	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0 30	10.26	9.90	+0.36	34.77
Lahore ..	0 22	2.97	7.16	—4.19	19.66
Hissar ..	0 18	5.03	5.40	—0.37	14.47
Ambala ..	0 03	14.74	11.10	+3.64	30.49
Delhi ..	0 50	11.49	10.52	+0.97	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra					26.90
Mainpur ..	1 55	7 48	9.78	—2.30	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	4.25	15.87	11.62	36.17
Cawnpore ..	1.20	15.69	13.87	+1.82	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.57	8.22	16.67	—8.45	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 93	1.09	—0.16	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 78	3.80	—30.2	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	1 26	4 85	4.55	—0.30	11.79
Ajmer ..	0 21	7.92	8.87	—0.95	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 10	6.01	10.32	—4.31	24.31
Kotah ..	..	6.48	12.44	—5.96	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2 84	26.21	26.29	—0.08	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	9.90	8.22	+1.68	14.30
Dwaraka ..	..	5.77	8.17	—2.40	13.52
Veraval ..	0.04	26.41	11.32	15.09	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.45	14.59	15.21	—0.62	26.27
Bhavnagar para ..	...	9.40	10.88	—1.48	21.24
Surat ..	0 03	27.61	24.04	+2.57	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0 09	17.32	15.56	+1.76	28.82
Deesa ..	0 33	8.90	11.18	—2.28	24.78
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0 45	14.33	13.31	+1.02	29.19
Indore ..	..	9.62	15.57	—5.95	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	12.46	24.90	12.45	55.11
Saugor ..	..	12.34	20.41	—8.07	44.92
Hoshangabad ..	..	17.42	21.36	—3.94	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	14.90	14.03	+0.87	39.63
Akola ..	..	16.81	14.65	+2.16	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	9.67	15.28	—5.61	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	21.44	22.80	—1.36	48.97
Chanda ..	..	15.57	23.76	—8.19	51.90
Raipur ..	..	6.03	23.45	17.22	50.89
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.08	37.07	42 57	—5.50	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.59	52.78	61.80	—9.02	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.49	51.57	60.82	—9.25	94.95
Karwar 23rd..	0 41	56.07	75 09	19 02	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.13	9.13	—3.00	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.37	8.60	+0.77	22.33
Poona ..	0 02	10.09	11.78	—1.69	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	6.67	9.00	—2.33	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.62	3.62	5.54	—1.92	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.18	22.07	24.29	—2.22	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	13.02	11.91	+1.11	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	7.48	15.87	—8.39	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0 05	4.68	11.08	—6.40	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.13	65.95	73.89	—7.94	125.68
Calicut ..	0.90	70 89	64.32	+6.57	117.16
Cochin ..	1.38	61.11	51.33	+9.78	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.07	20.89	20.80	+0.09	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 06	24.99	13.06	11.93	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	8.64	10.95	—2.31	41.59
Bellary ..	..	5.23	3.72	—0.49	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	11.18	6.85	+4.33	31.23
Madras ..	..	3 10	5.83	—2.73	30.74
Bangalore ..	0 02	5.78	7.07	—1.29	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	2 79	3.12	—0.33	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	0 11	3 85	2.98	+0.54	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 59	3 19	—2 80	54.98

INCREASED TAXATION IN BARODA

PROTEST MEETINGS HELD

BARODA, Aug. 1.

As the new increase in several Municipal taxes come in force from to-day, bitter feeling against the measures is apparent throughout the State. At a public meeting held last night vehement speeches were made against the imposition of additional taxation, and resolutions were passed requesting his Highness the Maharajah to cancel his previous order, and empowering the president of the meeting to request the Sheriff of Baroda to send an urgent cablegram to his Highness at Paris intimating their disapproval of the new taxes. The meeting also decided to organise a mass procession to march to the residence of the Dewan so that he may take suitable action in the circumstances.—Free Press.

INTERPELLATIONS.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Mr. G. I. Patel asked: Will Government be pleased—(a) to state whether their attention has been drawn to the statement published in the letter by Sir George Buchanan in the "Statesman" (Calcutta) to the effect that "there is another report concerning the activities of the Development Directorate on matters which do not affect me and which has been suppressed in the hope that when the present storm is over it can be conveniently pigeon-holed"; (b) if so, whether they have any explanation to offer in regard to it, and, if so, what such explanation is?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Yes. (b) There is no such report. The Advisory Committee has not yet submitted to Government its report on the Development Directorate Schemes other than the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

COST OF LAND ON BACK BAY.

Mr. G.I. Patel asked will Government be pleased—(a) to give the total cost per acre of land in the Back Bay Reclamation scheme so far totally or partially filled for reclamation purposes; (b) to state the average economic loss per acre calculated on the basis of cost of production as previously estimated in 1921-22 and as actually found at present; (c) to give figures of future loss on blocks 1-2-8 if they are continued further and to state whether the losses are likely to increase?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The Honourable Member is referred to the second "ad interim" Report of the Advisory Committee. The figures given in the statements attached thereto will be revised when the results of dredging during the working season 1925-26 are known. Meanwhile, no further information can usefully be given.

HOLLAND "GHEE."

MR. JADHAV'S UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL,

In the local Legislative Council in reply to Mr. N.R. Gunjal who asked whether they are aware that foreign and adulterated ghee is being sold in the bazars of the Poona district, whether they have taken any steps to ascertain whether it contains any articles detrimental to health by getting it analysed by the Chemical Analyser, and whether the inquiry referred to in reply to Mr. Haji Abdullah Haroon's question (re: Holland Ghee) has been finished by this time and if so, what is the result, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav said: (a) It is understood that the sale of foreign ghee is confined to the markets of Poona City. Instances of the importation of adulterated ghee have also come to notice. The foreign ghee known as Holland ghee is free from animal fat and is a vegetable preparation. It contains valuable food stuffs similar to the product known in England as Margarine.

L.C P.S. EXAMINATION.

A "HORRIBLE" RESULT

In reply to a question put in the local Legislative Council by Mr. S. A. Sardesai who asked why "the recent result of the L. C. P. S. examination has been so very horrible as to pass only about 20 per cent. of the candidates who appeared for the examination," the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav said:—Candidates, among whom are included failed students, are probably not worse than they have been in the past, while the standard required by the examiners is now higher. The reasons for the defects in the students are— (a) defective preliminary education; (b) tendency on the part of failed students to get worse instead of better, in the absence of regular further attendance at the schools, and (c) the difficulties of giving practical training to the students due to want of sufficient material (e.g., labour and gynaecological cases, cases of fractures and dislocations, "post mortem" specimens) and to some extent to deficiency of equipment.

In reply to a question put by Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Mr. Jadhav admitted that only one candidate from the B. J. Medical school at Poona was successful in the last L. C. P. S. Examination. Mr. Jadhav added: (c) Steps have already been taken to provide better facilities for teaching at the Schools, viz., new laboratories, museums, libraries and equipment. The construction of the new laboratories is in progress and the provision of equipment for these laboratories, museums and libraries is being proceeded with as funds at the disposal of Government permit. Attempts are also being made, as far as possible, to admit only such students as have passed the Matriculation or other equivalent or higher examinations, to arrange for extra attendance at Schools by failed students and to pay more attention to practical training generally as far as the existing circumstances will permit.

STILL THEY COME

PROTEST AGAINST KILLING ANIMAL IN PUBLIC.

The following telegram dated 27th July has been addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to their representative in the Bombay Legislative Council re: the Bill for killing disabled animals by the Police:—Chamber emphatically against killing of animals under any condition in public places in the city of Bombay and urge that the Bill be modified to provide immediate removal by the owner or the Police of such animal to the Panjrapole or Veterinery Hospital."

MUMTAZ IN SIND.

HYDERABAD, July 31.

Mumtaz Begum has arrived with her husband to reside here. The report of their intended visit to Europe is denied.—(A.P.)

TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

EVIDENCE AND REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) has issued the following Press Communique:—

In the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 341—T (9) dated the 10th June a second Tariff Board was appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the present condition of the cotton textile industry in India. The terms of reference were:—

(1) To investigate the condition of the cotton textile industry in India, with special reference to the industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad;

(2) To examine the causes of the depression in the industry and to report whether they are of a temporary or permanent character.

(3) In particular, to consider whether, and if so to what extent, the depression is due to the competition of other countries in the home and export trade;

(4) To report whether, having regard (1) to the fact that the industry has long been established in India and (ii) to the interests of the consumers and to all other interests affected, (a) the industry is in need of protection, and (b) if so, in what form and for what period protection should be given; and

(5) To make any other recommendations that are Germany to the subject.

The Board has now received a representation from the Bombay Millowners' Association reviewing the causes which, in the opinion of the Association, have led to the present condition of the industry and putting forward the following proposals:

(1) The abolition of the duties on machinery and mill stores;

(2) The abolition of company super tax and the Bombay town duty of one rupee per bale;

(3) Reduction of railway freights from Bombay to the principal up-country markets;

(4) Negotiations with steamship companies for the reduction of shipping freights from Bombay to all export markets;

(5) The appointment of Trade Commissioners in various countries to assist India's export trade;

(6) The adoption of a scientific tariff which will protect goods manufactured in India from unfair competition from India's countries.

FURTHER PROTECTION NECESSARY.

The Association consider that in order to place the cotton textile industry in India on an equality with foreign countries in respect of costs of manufacture additional protection to the extent of 13 per cent is required and that further protection to enable the mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation in plant and machinery should also be given.

The Board will be glad to receive representations from those public bodies, firms and persons who desire to express their views on the subject matter of its enquiry.

The representation from the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Board's questionnaire have been printed in a book form and copies can be obtained from the Board's Office at the Bombay Town Hall, Provincial Government Book Depots and authorised booksellers.

Replies to the Board's questionnaire which should be addressed to the Secretary should reach the Board's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, not later than the 21st of August. Firms and persons who desire to tender oral evidence should inform the Secretary not later than the 15th of August. The Board's programme will be notified to the public from time to time and arrangements will be made for the examination of witnesses other than those from Bombay at the nearest convenient centre included in the Board's programme.

Some of those who desire to be heard may find it convenient to submit detailed answers to the questionnaire while those who prefer to express their views in a more general form may find the questionnaire useful as indicating the points on which the Board desires to be informed. Some of the questions cannot be answered without local or technical knowledge and answers of firms and others with such knowledge will be of special value. Witnesses who desire any part of their evidence to be treated as confidential are requested to mark such part clearly.

TARIFF BOARD'S TOUR.

The Tariff Board returned to Bombay from Sholapur yesterday. It will leave for Nagpur on the 4th of August and return on the 8th August.—A. P.

OUR GREATEST INDUSTRY.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, July 30.

The Mysore Economic Conference opened at Bangalore to-day. Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan, delivering the opening address expressed gratification that the Royal Commission on Agriculture was about to start work. "Agriculture is our greatest industry and an examination of its many problems and proposals for its improvement in British India cannot fail to awaken the widest interest among the people of our stage." He then put in a plea for the enlargement of agricultural holdings, because in agriculture the greatest obstacle to improvement was the small area and the scattered situation of the ryots holdings and emphasised the necessity for cultivaiton under some system of co-operative farming.—A. P.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE.—"Never Say Die" which is now being screened at the Royal Opera House to-night is a screen version of Willie Collier's great Broadway success which kept New York laughing for a year and then played in every principal city four seasons with Nat Goodwin as the star.

The story is a delicious tale all about a young man of vast wealth with an erroneous idea he has not long to live. To prevent his fortune going to charity, he is induced by a young artist friend to marry a beautiful girl, so that she may inherit his wealth.

The girl already engaged herself to the artist, who is counting on sharing his friend's wealth when the proper time comes. A laughable satire on the divorce business figures in the plot with more hilarious situations when the unhappily married hero and his pretty victim try to conceal the fact that they are nearly crazy about each other.

In his endeavour to join the girl on a steamer about to sail the hero has the widest and most exciting chase through Central Park ever recorded on the screen. The finish is said to provide the largest and heartiest laugh ever found in a comedy either on the stage or screen. It would spoil the fun to tell it.

WELLINGTON.—A gorgeous drama depicting the night-life of the most alluring city in the world—Paris—will be screened at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) this week. It is entitled: "The Lure of Paris," and is the compelling story of a girl who steps unwittingly into the night-life of Paris—with all its excitements and frivolities—Paris, the beautiful city of Destiny, gaiety and broken hearts, where Romance fills the air. As the drama is a lengthy one, there are no side-pictures with it.

WEST-END.—A superb Universal Jewel drama in 7 parts "Combat," featuring House Peters and Wanda Hawley will be screened this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). It is a picture of a virile he-man of the woods fighting against the very woman he loves to win her love. The scene of the devastating forest fire is one of grandest that has ever been attempted on the screen. The story deals with Blaze Burke, a rowdy lumberjack, who is promised the job of foreman of a big lumber camp if he will clean out a band of poachers, which he does by the might of his arm; but he is double crossed by one Symmons who takes the job over his head. Burke rescues Symmons's girl from danger and takes her to a lonely cabin, ostensibly to protect her but in reality to avenge himself on Symmons by taking his woman away from him.

The programme includes a Charles' Puffy Comedy: "The Phoney Express."

CROWN.—Starting of with a great comedy called "Little Robinson's Corkscrew" the Crown Cinema is now showing that great Pathe Superb Serial "Ten Scars Make a Man." For the first week 4 chapters or 8 reels will be screened. It is a fascinating story of absorbing interest. The acting is superb, thanks to Allene Ray that top-most film star, who plays the lead. Jean and Rita Morell own a ranch in the valley of the Legend. Rita falls in love with Jack O'Day, son of her guardian, but stipulates that Jack do win ten scars in the manner of one of her ancestors who got him in defending a lady of great beauty. Hence the family motto, "Ten Scars Make a Man." Jack does not let the grass grow under his feet. His wonderful exploits, his great services to the Morell sisters in dozens of incidents, his baffling many an attempt to get the better of the Morells or their guardian or their property make the story a live wire one.

The story is one that will appeal alike to grown-ups and young ones and leaves one mystified all the time.

GLOBE.—"She," Sir Rider Haggard's famous novel re-filmed on a lavish and impressive scale by Mr. G.B. Samuelson, will be shown this week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. The film has been made on an elaborate and impressive scale, and some of the sets are very striking, one scene in particular, where the party have to jump two mountain crests in a dark and impressive background being particularly well done. It is very obvious that much care and money have been expended in the making of the picture. The film has a capable star in Miss Betty Blythe, who does good work, and the producer has kept very close to the original story. There are numerous big moments, and the elaborate scale upon which the picture has been produced will certainly make a big appeal to the kinema audiences all over the country. The programme also includes a good comedy.

On his last birth-day anniversary, recently celebrated, his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan was pleased to contribute Rs. 100 to the Education Fund and to award a monthly scholarship of Rs. 50 to Mr. Dahyabhai Jani to study cattle breeding and allied subjects at Bangalore.—F. P. I.

A Jubbulpore message dated 1st August says that the attempted compromise between Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the Swaarajist leader of C. P. Hindustani and the Swarajya Party has failed. Now Mr. Rao and his friends have organised a party to set up candidates against those of the Congress and Swarajya Party in Hindustani C. P.—F. P. I.

DHARMASALA AT HARDWAR.

APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS.

Swami Madhava Thirtha of Hardwar writes:—As a South Indian Sanyasin settled in Hardwar for a long time, I was keenly alive to the numerous difficulties that confront the South Indian pilgrims in pilgrim centres like Hardwar. The language difficulty and provincial variation in religious customs and practices have always been a source of dissatisfaction to the pilgrims from the South. To do away with the difficulty, I conceived a scheme of a dharmasala purely for South Indian pilgrims where their religious wants will be ministered by South Indian purohits in the right orthodox style. I placed the scheme before South Indian leaders who readily fell in with the plan. Subsequently the Hardwar Madrasi Dharmasala Committee was appointed with the following office bearers.

President:—Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A. Secretary:—Mr. M. K Acharya, M.L.A. Members of the Committee:—The Hon. Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, M.L.A., Mr. B Venkatapathi Raju, C.I.E., M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharjar, C.I.E., M.L.A., The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, A Rangaswami Ajrangar Esq., M.L.A., R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar, Esq., M.L.A.

The Municipal Board, Hardwar, have been persuaded to lease out a site on the banks of the Ganges to the above Committee for a period of 99 years. From the outset the response to the scheme was munificent. Over and above voluntary subscriptions, I was received with warm enthusiasm wherever I went for collection. One noteworthy feature is even prominent Mahomedans like Mr. Mirza, Dewan of Mysore appreciated the scheme and subscribed liberally to it. With the collections from South India the work was taken in hand and is practically nearing completion. Prominent men in Bombay like Mr. Balarama Iyer have actively cooperated with me. As some more money is required have availed of their hospitality and came to Bombay. My stay here will be short and I request all the South Indian residents in Bombay to liberally contribute their mite towards it. I also invite them to Hardwar in the near future to satisfy themselves what great a want is supplied by the dharmasala.

CONCILIATION BOARD IN CALCUTTA

MEMBERS TO LUNCH WITH SIR B.N. MITRA.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Twenty-five representative Hindus and twenty-five Muslims who will constitute the conciliation Board have been invited by Sir Bhupendranath Mitra to a luncheon at the Calcutta Club to-day to discuss preliminary measures necessary for the continuance of negotiations for the settlement of outstanding communal questions.—A.P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION,

COUNCILLOR'S PROTEST AGAINST MAYOR'S RULING

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a Councillor tendered his resignation as a protest against the ruling of the Mayor. In to-day's agenda there was a resolution in the name of a Mahomedan councillor asking the Corporation not to take any action to exhume the body of the Pir who had been buried in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. In the absence of the Mahomedan Councillor a Hindu Swarajist Councillor asked the permission of the Mayor to move the resolution. The Mayor ruled the motion out of order. Several members spoke against the ruling of the Mayor and were told that they could not question the ruling of the Mayor. At this Mr. Narendra Nath Seth, Swarajist Councillor, tendered his resignation and walked out of the hall.

On the motion of Mr. Biswas the Corporation considered the conduct of Hazi Abdur Rashid Khan, second Deputy Executive Officer, in taking part in a meeting of the Bengal Khilafat Committee at which a resolution was passed condemning the action of the councillors and aldermen. Mr. Biswas said that officers of the Corporation should not have any connection with any demonstration or party which condemned the action of the Councillors of the Corporation. It was true, as Mr. Rashid had said, that he did not take part in the discussion that took place at the Khilafat meeting. In Mr. Biswas' opinion it was moral cowardice to say this. In matters like this he said they should observe Government rules even if it was thought satanic which disallowed government servants joining political associations.

Discussion had not concluded when the meeting dispersed.—A. P.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

LEAVES FOR LONDON

A large crowd of friends and admirers of Sir C. H. Setalvad was present at the Mole Station on Saturday noon to see him off, as Sir Chimanlal left Bombay for London per s. s. "Rawalpindi." He was profusely garlanded by those present and some associations. After spending some weeks in England, Sir Chimanlal will go to Switzerland and return to India in November next. It is understood, Sir Chimanlal is not one of the candidates for the Legislative Assembly in the ensuing general elections.

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GANDHI---THE MAN.

"HAS MADE SWARAJ INEVITABLE."

Rev. J. G. Hodge contributes the following article to the annual number of "The Searchlight," Patna:—

"The rank is but the Guinea stamp.
The Man's the gowd for a' that

When the editor asked me to write a short article on Mahatma Gandhi, my first impulse was to decline, for the theme has already been over-written; but on second thoughts, which are not always best, I concluded that a short study of Gandhi the Man as I knew him might be of some interest to readers of the "Searchlight." With Gandhi the Mahatma I have little in common, but with Gandhi the Man I claim kin. In lifting him high above the level of common men and giving him a place with the immortals, before his work is done, we do him poor service. A Mahatma is a being apart. He belongs to the realm of mystery, a halo of unfamiliar glory and a diffused suspicion of infallibility must accompany him. It is his prerogative to intervene in politics; but when he does, the result is usually disastrous; it is Humpty Dumpty all over again, and there are few sadder sights by the highways of history than discarded Mahatmas. With the true man, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, who feels intensely, thinks nobly and strives heroically, it is otherwise. Whether he succeed or fail our hearts leap to the spirit within him, and when he passes from the scene we will not readily let his memory die. It was my privilege to see something of Mr. Gandhi in the days of his Champaran pilgrimage, and the impression he then made of a real man, beset with real limitations, touched with a fellow-feeling for the infirmities of the poor and eager to express the message of humanity that glowed within him, has never faded. It was the man and not the superman that attracted us. I recall these three authentic human elements in his personality:

HIS SENSE OF HUMOUR.

To a man of his sensitive feeling, the spectacle of man's inhumanity to man and the fact of human suffering, so widespread and so inexplicable, touched a sombre chord: but he knew his way to the springs of laughter and his keen eye seldom overlooked the ridiculous. The school boy in him never died and in a happier world he would have been the happiest man alive. I remember a historic breakfast we had together. My wife, our 3 children and a friend were of the party and Mr. Gandhi had a few comrades with him, including Babu Braja Kishore and that choice spirit, the late Dr. Deva. Owing to my many infirmities, I was stationed at a table apart and confined to chanattees, but the others sat on the floor and ate in the most approved Eastern fashion. Our host was in his gayest mood, and his pleasant banter played upon us in turn. I doubt if a merrier breakfast party was ever held in the Kali Yug. We called it "dining with the depressed classes" and it might well serve as a parable of that distant but inevitable day when the great hospitalities of life shall be open to all and the common meal the badge of universal fellowship.

I think of another incident. I had gone with Mr. Gandhi to visit a village school in which he was interested. The day's proceedings included a somewhat elaborate display of physical drill under the direction of a Hindenburg-looking instructor, whose chief concern seemed to be to take care of a business-like Lathi that he carried with affection and pride. No matter how intricate the movement he initiated, he contrived somehow or other to hold on this badge of authority, although it involved him in many fantastic situations. To use an expressive American exaggeration, Mr. Gandhi was 'tickled to death' and enjoyed the spectacle with all the abandon of a school boy. These were the days before non-violent non-cooperation held the field, and personally I rather think the serious mirth-provoking drill master showed a sure instinct in holding on to his lathi? In any case, the humour of the scene appealed to us both. Now, we do not associate humour with Mahatmas: we must take them seriously or not at all. One cannot conceive of a laughing Mahatma.

HIS CAPACITY FOR FRIENDSHIP.

We found him a delightful companion, the sort of person one would like to go for a walking tour with. I am quite sure if he and a Bihar Planter were cast on a desert island together they would get on splendidly, and I am equally sure that if Sir Abdur Rahim turned up they would give him hospitality. There was a tacit understanding between us that neither should try to convert the other, with the result that we found a refreshing measure of agreement on which to build an enduring friendship. He showed a kindly interest in the work we were trying to do, especially in the co-operative movement towards which he took an attitude of benevolent neutrality, and talked freely of his experiences in South Africa. He did not carry a spinning wheel then; but his eager mind was full of plans for the uplift of his people. There was nothing of the superior suspicion of the superman about him: as a friend he came and went and, as a friend we gave him welcome. We gave the same right of way to that gracious lady, Mrs. Gandhi, and the other members of the family. He accomplished the rare achievement of winning the hearts of our two boys and the more critical confidence of their sister. Some years afterwards in a large public school in England when popular feeling ran strong against Gandhi the revolutionary, who was trying, "to drive the British out of India", as the rumour went, these same boys were able to act as little Nicodemuses and put in a word for the friend they had known in Motihari. They refused to regard Mr. Gandhi as an enemy, and who shall say that their instinct was unsound? Mahatmas, on the other hand, never win the loyalty of school boys. Most of the demi-gods I know can brook no rival near the throne, and when they are about, the children are sent out to play. Not so Mr. Gandhi; he and the children were the best of chums: no mean test of friendship.

HIS ENTHUSIASM FOR HUMANITY.

To quote a saying of the late Henry Drummond, Mr. Gandhi was "a great human." The touch of nature that makes the whole world kin was his in generous measure, and although his experience of the dominant Nordic race had been none of the happiest, he showed no trace of that unlovely thing we call racialism. I have described him elsewhere as the most "Indian" Indian of my acquaintance whose supreme business in life is to vindicate the self-respect of his people; but at the same time, none knows better than he that patriotism is not enough and the soul within him reaches out to the universal soul of humanity. Far beyond these Indian frontiers his message carries and men of many climes, beholding the man, hail him as a brother. He belongs to the race. When he cries "let me speak for the poor with the mind of the poor" I hear a voice that speaks the language of the heart and I recognise a spirit that knows no racial frontiers. The man in him seems to have been slow in waking, if we are to take his "Experiments with Truth" as our guide, and I take it the great change took place in South Africa when the imprisoned humanities with him burst their barriers and over-flowed into unselfish service. Hitherto supremely interested in himself he became nobly interested in others. The Gandhi, I was privileged to know, was a humanist, and to me he still remains the Wilberforce of India—the friend and advocate of the poor. His political banner I cannot follow, and I am not sure that he can follow it himself! I am a Liberal, as all my fathers were, and I dislike stampedes and time limits. His plea for the regeneration of the Indian village I must endorse, for I, too, am a villager, born and bred; but I "hae my doots" about his panaceas. I cannot place him theologically: I only know he is no bigot and no sectarian. When he declaims against tea drinking, railway travelling, western medicine and western machinery and denounces "satanic" governments I remember that he has a sense of humour, and that a certain Thomas Carlyle indulged in some what similar sentiments. To Gandhi the Mahatma we can bid a respectful farewell and we may be excused if we decline to follow Gandhi the Politician, but Gandhi the Man we must keep at all hazards. His work is not yet done. He lives to keep alive the soul of a people and win a hearing for the poor. Himself no bigot, he may do much to heal the open sore of communalism; in fact in all India I know no one more expressively called to this Ministry. Labour in India looks for a leader and I rather think her eyes are towards Sabarmati. "The best of men are men at best": remembering this we will judge him kindly and give him time. Whether Swaraj comes soon or late, this man of all men has made it inevitable.

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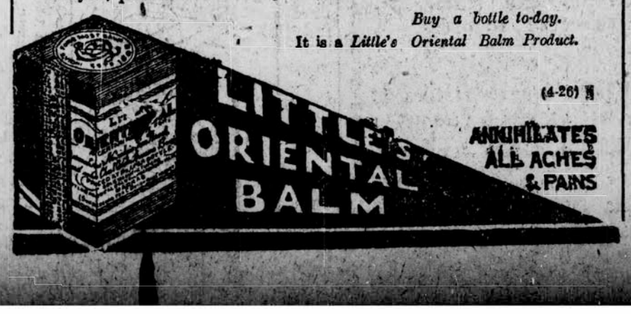

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